



ENTERTAINMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

OSTRICH FARM—SOUTH PASADENA—



OSTRICH FEATHER FANS, OSTRICH FEATHER BOAS. Free delivery to all parts of the United States.

CHARD HALL—One Lecture Only—

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 17th, 8:15 p.m.

RS. JENNESS MILLER, Author and lecturer of Washington, D.C.

LECTURE: "Knowledge Which is Power," or "The Art of Good Living."

Work morning, Dec. 12, Bertie Music Co., Blanchard bldg. Prices, 75c, 50c.

ROME RACES—SUNDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 16.

at 3 o'clock sharp—NELSON, Champion, vs. LAWSON, Record

10 miles motor paced race, also 7 other races. Lots of

by the band. Admission 25c. Home Stretch 25c extra.

HALL—SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA LEAGUE.

INGTON GARDENS, JAS. F. MORLEY, Manager, SAN DIEGO vs.

MYLLE. Today, at 2:30 o'clock. Admission 25c; grand stand 25c;

to grand stand. Ladies' day Saturday.

ROUTES OF TRAVEL—

California Limited

Fe

Goes to Chicago in

3:40 Minutes from

Los Angeles.

Guess

The Speed?

CATALINA ISLAND—

Three and one-half hours from Los Angeles.

Holds the World's Rod and

Reel Fishing Record.

Through the place between boat and 10 fathoms of Catalina's crystal waters

and an ocean of living wonders. The great stage ride and great links

of exhibition of living fish and animals. Hotel Metropole always open.

Leave San Francisco for Catalina at 9:05 and 9:30 a.m. and

return at 12:30 p.m. and 1:30 p.m. Round trip \$2.75. Sunday excursion

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FATE OF CANAL.

Still Hanging in the Balance.

Hay-Pauncefote Treaty an Obstruction.

Senate Spends Another Day in Secret Discussion.

Many Amendments are Proposed—Panama Ghost Still Stalking About.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] The Senate put

the entire day upon the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. The speaker, made

principally by Senator Teller and Money, were in favor of the pending

amendments by Senator Foraker abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and

striking out Article III of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty. In any measure

upon the time for voting upon the amendments or the treaty was reached.

It appears that the Democratic Senators are holding out against voting

because this delay helps them in the fight against Senator Hanna's Ship

Subsidy Bill. Their plan now is to prevent a vote upon the treaty until just

before the holiday recess, and after that vote there will be no time for taking

up the Subsidy Bill until after the first of the year. Then the Subsidy Bill

will have no calendar rights which it now enjoys, and the only way to discuss

it will be to call it up at odd moments when nothing else is going on in the Senate.

It seems certain tonight that the Senate will amend the treaty by striking

out the article asking other nations to join with England and the United States in agreeing to its provisions, and by another amendment abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. The Senators

having the treaty in charge say it must be strong in its Americanism, or it will fail to get the two-thirds vote necessary for ratification. They do not

know whether England will accept it as amended.

Meantime nothing whatever will be done upon the Canal Bill. The Senate will wait until the last part of February, about February 20, and if by that time England has not assented to the treaty, it will go ahead and pass the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without waiting further. Senators say this will be a very serious matter, but they appear to regard the whole thing as serious, and enough of them stand upon the proposition to make it go.

HUTIN STILL HAS HOPES.

Mr. Hutin, president of the Panama Canal Company, visited the State Department today in the interest of disposing of the company's possessions to

the United States. The visit evidently was due to the assumption that the selection of the Nicaragua route had been jeopardized by the action of the Senate on the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Hutin's conversation with Secretary Hay did not result in his laying any definite proposition before the government for the transfer of the Panama company's rights to the United States, and the government will not give any consideration to the matter until such proposition has been made. The company's heretofore made certain proposals to the United States, but these have been regarded as too indefinite.

SENATOR BARD'S VIEWS.

Senator Bard of California, who has been watching developments in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty controversy very closely, and who has made an extensive study of the conditions surrounding both the Hay-Pauncefote and Clayton-Bulwer treaties, does not believe the present delay and changes in the Hay-Pauncefote treaty are for the purpose of delaying action upon the Nicaragua Canal Bill.

Mr. Bard believes that this treaty question will be the biggest one before the present session of Congress. He said tonight:

"The Clayton-Bulwer treaty has been for the last fifty years a hindrance to the adoption of any measure providing for the building of the Nicaragua Canal. So far as I am concerned, I deem it my duty to protest against any measure whatsoever which will be in effect a reaffirmation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, because that treaty prohibits the United States, as well as England, from ever acquiring dominion over any part of Central America. I protest against any measure which invokes other nations to adhere to that treaty, thus compelling us to turn over to the joint control of other nations a canal built by the government for the principal purpose of affording facilities for our own commerce."

"When the American people realize the full conditions surrounding the Clayton-Bulwer and Hay-Pauncefote treaties they will never consent to permit their money to be spent in building that canal under their provisions."

"Do you think the present discussion in the Senate due, in any measure, to an attempt to delay action on the canal bill?"

"I am not at liberty to tell you what discussion is going on in the Senate to-night. The discussion of this is the Hay-Pauncefote treaty—but I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that there will not be anything in the discussion but an honest effort to prepare a way for building the canal under proper auspices."

FILIBUSTERING BEGUN.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—[Immediate.] The Senate resumed consideration of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, Senator Teller continuing his argument against the treaty. He contended for the right of any nation to abrogate a treaty at any time, and said it would be perfectly competent for the United States to arbitrarily cancel the agreement with Great Britain whenever this country might desire.

After the proceedings had continued for some time and when it became apparent that many Senators were not in the chamber, the absence of a quorum was suggested. The speaker, Mr. Teller, brought in a sufficient number to allow business to proceed, a mild filibuster was started to secure an adjournment until Monday.

It is the opinion of the friends of the treaty that its opponents are trying now to find means of postponing the final vote on the treaty until after the holidays.

(CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.)

NEW TURN TO STRIKE.

Trainmen May Aid Telegraphers.

Unrest Prevalent Among Other Workers.

Dolphin Says Serious Protests Will Be Lodged.

Railroad Officials Bestir Themselves—Reports from the Gulf District.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

TOPEKA (Kan.), Dec. 15.—[Opinion.] Concerning the telegraphers' strike what materially changed today, is the stand of the indifference which has been manifested by some of the railroad officials during the past few days, a disposition to be constantly on the alert has shown itself.

The officials of the Santa Fe have at last become convinced that the strike means nothing. The action of this is the unrest prevalent among the engineers, conductors and brakemen. It is regarded as almost a certainty that some of these workers will go on a sympathetic strike within two days unless the differences between the company and the operators are speedily adjusted.

The recalculation of the trainmen in taking this step is not thought to comprehend so much sympathy for the operators as it does their own interests.

Said a prominent engineer today: "If we suffer this thing to go by unquestioned, the right of the company to do as it pleases will be permanently established, and in spite of anything we can do, the rights and privileges of organized labor will be hopelessly lost. It is the principle we are striving for, and we must maintain it."

As far as can be learned there have not been any conferences yet held between the telegraphers and the representatives of the trainmen's organizations. There is an air of mystery about all the transactions, however, which makes it difficult to get a clear picture of what is going on.

DOLPHIN IS HOPEFUL.

President Dolphin looked very wise when asked by an Associated Press correspondent tonight what was in the wind.

"Well, just wait a little while," he replied. "We will have something to spring soon that will 'curl your hair,' so to speak. What is it? Well, I can't give that out tonight. However, you may say this with confidence: The telegraphers never felt so good at any time during the progress of the strike as they do right now. We recognized from the start that we had a hard fight, and we did not go into it unadvisedly and without a knowledge of what we could expect in the way of support from the other organizations. Come around tomorrow, and I think I have something to tell you that will make the people unanimously of the opinion that there is something in the strike."

What are the prospects of aid from other workers? was asked President Dolphin.

"By the first of the week trainmen, engineers, firemen and conductors will enter grave and serious protests against the telegraphers' strike. They are working under. When they accepted employment their contract did not embody the hazard and risk to their lives that exists to-day. The company has had long enough to give them train orders by complete hands and attendants, and they have spent millions of francs in opening an auriferous country. In the heart of the disputed region, and have constructed about seventy miles of light railway to this district from, Fernside to the south of the River Caracene."

All this end much more is now given to Brazil, contrary, it is contended, to evidence of French ownership. So sure were the Frenchmen that arbitration would result in their favor that they had arranged to run the country on the lines of the British chartered companies. They had decided to name it Amazonia and had printed for early issue special postage stamps.

Certain financiers and subsidized members of the Chamber of Deputies are now engaged in inducing the French government to attempt to arrange a deal with Brazil by which at least 100,000 square miles of the lately-contested territory, including, of course, the gold-producing regions, shall revert to France.

Washington will probably find it worth while to keep a watchful eye upon the matter.

ANOTHER VENEZUELA PLOT.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Dec. 15.—[Advisers received here from Demerara, British Guiana, under date of December 5, announce the arrest in Caracas, Venezuela, of fifty-six prominent Venezuelans on the charge of plotting another revolution. The arrests, it is added, have created great excitement.

GO OUT THIS MORNING.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

WICHITA (Kan.), Dec. 15.—It is rumored that the Santa Fe trainmen will be ordered out before 7 o'clock in the morning. Everything indicates that there is expected an important development of some kind. It was stated today that the yardmaster here

has been instructed to prepare for a trainmen's strike.

THAT SYMPATHY STRIKE.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 15.—According to a strikers' dispatch here from Topeka today, an order for a sympathetic strike of the trainmen on the Santa Fe system will be issued at 5 o'clock tomorrow by the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, unless the officials of that road in the meantime settle their differences with the telegraph operators now out.

This action, it is said, was decided upon yesterday at Topeka, at a secret meeting of officials of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, Order of Railway Trainmen and Order of Railway Conductors.

A Chicago dispatch says that M. M. Dolphin, president of the O.R.T., last night issued a bulletin to the strikers, in which he said: "We have a strong card to play at the proper time, and we will receive notice of the same within forty-eight hours. We are working night and day, and are pulling every string that can help us, and we feel not only confident, but absolutely sure of victory."

Dolphin refused to say what "card" they intended playing.

R. C. Clapp of the Telegraphers' Grievance Committee arrived from Topeka today, but refused to talk of the latest meeting.

To the Associated Press Clapp did not deny that representatives of the trainmen's and conductors' orders had held a meeting there, but when asked pointedly if the trainmen had decided on a sympathetic strike, said: "That is pretty direct; I cannot answer." He added: "We are sure of final victory."

According to the information received here, the Topeka meeting was attended by the following members of the O.R.T.: P. E. Farham of St. Louis, grand secretary; President Dolphin, J. A. Newman, Wichita; R. C. Clapp, Kansas City, of the Grievance Committee; W. H. Monarrat, Dallas, chairman of the order on the Gulf system; besides M. B. Lamb of the trainmen; W. M. Mason of the conductors, members of the Grievance Committee of their respective orders.

The conclusions of the meeting were, it is said, laid before S. M. Mudge, general manager of the Santa Fe Railroad, at Topeka, late yesterday afternoon, after which those concerned were said to have left for their respective parts of the country to direct the strike.

ONLY A "PIPE DREAM."

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

TOPEKA (Kan.), Dec. 15.—President Dolphin, when shown the dispatch from Kansas City saying that the trainmen on the Santa Fe system would strike in sympathy with the telegraphers tomorrow afternoon, unless the company arbitrated its differences with its operators, said it was a "pipe dream."

He said the trainmen had endorsed the action taken by the strikers, but further than that nothing was done. He stated that if the trainmen had decided to strike he would not necessarily know of it. He also added that next week the trainmen would enter a vigorous protest against the running of trains under the present hazardous conditions.

FRENCH FINANCIERS PLAN NEW COUNTRY.

MONROE DOCTRINE INVOLVED IN THE PROJECT.

Adverse Decision of Swiss Arbitration Court Gives Valuable Gold-producing Region to Brazil, Which Parisians Will Try to Purchase.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] There is an interesting scheme on foot to establish a government on over 100,000 square miles in the heart of South America, to be christened Amazonia and to be under French protection. The matter is really a serious one, and as it directly involves the Monroe doctrine, it deserves the attention of the Washington authorities. It seems the decision of the Swiss arbitration court in the French-Brazilian boundary dispute has caused dissatisfaction in Paris, where a powerful group of financiers has been busy hit. They have spent millions of francs in opening an auriferous country. In the heart of the disputed region, and have constructed about seventy miles of light railway to this district from, Fernside to the south of the River Caracene."

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HARD JOLT BY BOERS.

British Fears are Confirmed.

Magaliesburg Disaster Keenly Felt.

Fourteen British Killed and Many Captured.

Dewet Loses Heavily—Kruger Dines With Wilhelmina.

Press Comment.

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] The astounding and utterly unexpected reverse of the British at Magaliesburg, the news of which was broken to the nation exactly one year after Gen. Buller's defeat at Colenso, effectually disposes of any hopes that the war in South Africa is nearly ended and completely abates the myth that the operations there were merely of a guerrilla nature. As Mr. Lloyd-Gorge, Liberal, said in the House of Commons today: "This is one of the most severe reverses suffered by the British, and it is quite evident the war will drag on for many months to come. Dewet is making England the laughing stock of the world. We have 20,000 men in the field, yet we are unable to protect ourselves from disaster at the hands of small commandoes drawn from a pastoral population."

FEELING OF SHAME.

The extent of the reverse and the disgrace of such a large body of men surrendering to a small contingent of Boers has created a feeling of shame and astonishment which finds frequent vent. With somewhat cruel confidence, the Northumberlandians are known as the "Fighting Fifth." The second battalion, to which the captured companies belong, was one of the heaviest sufferers at Stormberg a year ago. The regiment has often been pronounced by home and foreign critics to be one of the finest in the British army.

All the forebodings and criticisms which Colenso gave rise to a year ago have been resurrected by the disaster at the Magaliesburg. The War Office has nothing to do but "grin and bear it," and trust to the time when Gen. Kitchener's forces are transformed into mounted infantry, and until the mounted police get to work, Mr. Broderick sees little hope of improvement in the military situation until that time. But whenever was responsible for the disaster at the Magaliesburg is likely to suffer, for the new War Office officials are determined to make examples of generals or any other officers guilty of such gross mismanagement or worse, which it would seem must have occurred at this latest defeat.

SCORN FOR COPPERHEADS.

This stern attitude on the part of the government, however, by no means decreases the scorn and ignominy with which the Liberal members of Parliament, who are avowedly pleased by the Boer successes, are regarded by the major part of the community. At a pre-Bremer meeting Friday, at which Lord Courtney presided, Gen. Kitchener's name was greeted with cries of "villain," "butcher," "beast," while mention of Dewet elicited loud cheers.

The Pall Mall Gazette today editorially declares that such men as Courtney, Brine-Roberts and Lloyd-Gorge ought to be put in Coventry, and be not spoken to by any self-respecting Englishman. The expedition, severe as it is, is likely to meet with approval in all quarters, not excluding the moderate Liberal journals. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the Liberal leader in the House of Commons, does not escape criticism for tacitly permitting his alleged followers to take up such an avowedly anti-British attitude.

AMMUNITION FAILED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Lord Kitchener, under date of December 15, reports to the War Office from Pretoria as follows: "Clements has come to see me. He says the four companies of the Northumberlandians held out on the hill as long as their ammunition lasted. The Boer force attacking the hill was 2000 strong, while another force of 1000 attacked Clements's camp. By 6:30 a.m. the hill was carried. Referring to the one company of the Yorkshires failed to reach the top. Clements's retirement was carried out with regularity, but as many native drivers bolted, a considerable amount of transportation was lost. All their ammunition not taken away was destroyed. He reports that all behaved very well. Broadwood has gone to Rustenburg and supports Oliphant's Nek, which has been captured. A flag of truce which has come into Commando Nek for the Boers says Joubert's son was killed, and further reports their losses very heavy."

WORST FEARS CONFIRMED.

(BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

LONDON, Dec. 15.—[By Atlantic Cable.] Gen. Kitchener's supplementary dispatch, referring to the disaster at Magaliesburg, confirms yesterday's most pessimistic fears and demonstrates that the catastrophe is among the worst of the war. The matter was brought up in the House of Commons today, but the Secretary for War, Mr. John Broderick, had no answer.

News Index to The Times This Morning

CLASSIFIED NEWS SYNOPSIS.

THE CITY. Billy Moran of R-lands stabbed in the back. Chinese merchant sues Chief of Police Eiton. Judge Allen's decision in patent case. Injunction suit against city in water bond election case. Astonishing deposits of school-bank. Water company threatens city with another suit. Acting Mayor Silver vetoes Ice and Cold Storage Company franchise. Youngest tramp on the road. A farewell banquet. Seventy-five barrel. Local producer opened up a rough house at baseball game—Harry J. Clark must go to prison for life. Dr. E. Clinton Houston insane from overstudy. School girls give the Board of Education a feed. Local baseball nine defeats San Diego.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. Pasadena bicyclist killed by trolley car. Case against telegraph operator at San Bernardino dismissed. Coroners' inquest at Pomona. Tramps rob an Ontario house. San Diego hopes on Chinese lotteries. Bazaar at Tropico. Long Beach will not strive for next Veterans' school. Security of fish at San Pedro. County School visit Catalina. Whittier people raising money to buy a widow a home.

CHINA. Bloody battle between Boxers and British troops. English Minister not yet authorized to sign joint note. China says court will not return to Peking. Thibet wants to secede.

FOREIGN. BY CABLE. Magaliesburg disaster to British one of the worst of the war. Close of memorable session of Parliament. Queen Margherita devote her fortune to benevolence. Plan to establish new government in South America.

GENERAL EASTERN. Trainmen may strike to aid telegraphers. Transcontinental railroad combination planned. Tramps rob and fire store at Brighton, Ill. John Addicks Porter dead. Husband's bossism causes divorce suit. Federation of Labor convention adjourns.

SPORTS. Elkes and McFarland, the American team, win the great six-day bicycle race at New York. Wet played horses win events at Oakland.

PACIFIC COAST. Marital troubles drive John H. Kelly to suicide. Bath proves fatal to aged female miser. Municipal League convention coming to Los Angeles. Arizona officers hunting out mountain outlaws. Incendiary fire at Williams, Ariz. Murderer Hoff found guilty. Prof. McGee returns from exploring northwestern Mexico. Mayor-elect Snyder being groomed for the Governorship.

Part I.

1. Fate of Canal Still Uncertain. Magaliesburg Disaster Is Confirmed. Trainmen May Help Telegraphers. Labor Federation Adjourns. Arizona Outlaws Hunted Down. Hard Battle With Boxers. Close of Memorable Parliament. Well-played Horses Win at Oakland. Americans Win Six-day Race. Winners in Guessing Contest. Southern California City Town. Local News and Home Business.

Part II.

1. Jesse Benton Fremont's later years. 2. The Stage: Music and Musicians. 3. Events in the Social World. 4. Burglars Again at Work. 5. Where the Laugh Comes in. 6. Editorial Page: Paragraphs. 7. Harry Clark Gets Life Sentence.

Part III.

**DECEMBER ENDS
TRIAL WOES.**
Kelly Wanted One
More Chance.

His Love, Then
Turns on Gas.

Female Miser—Hoff
Found Guilty—Ari-
outlaws Caught.

WIRE TO THE TIMES.
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road in bed this morning.
He had been in the city for
some time, but only his
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Spring-making" which was discussed
at length.
Other papers were read by Master
Painter W. C. Fitch and General Ma-
chine Shop Foreman J. G. Camp, of
the Southern Pacific Company of this
city. Master Mechanic P. E. Sherry
of the Los Angeles hops read a paper
on the "Compound Locomotive." Howard
of this city, on "Steam Cuffs
and Fuel Tests," and J. J. Duncan
of Los Angeles, on "Pooling of Engines."
Discussions on these subjects occupied
the meeting until nearly midnight.

[ARIZONA.]
**MOUNTAIN OUTLAWS
BEING HUNTED OUT.**
TWO MORE NOTORIOUS CHAR-
ACTERS ARE JAILED.

James Morgan and Joe Murray
Brought to Williams on Charges of
Horse-stealing and Robbery of Ranch
Houses.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WILLIAMS (Ariz.), Dec. 15.—(Exclu-
sive Dispatch.) This country is gradu-
ally ridding itself of some of the most
lawless characters that have been
known in its history. Many of the out-
lying districts of the surrounding moun-
tains have been infested with danger-
ous criminals, who have been preying
on the sheep and cattle men. Many
robberies have been committed after a
wholesale fashion. Mexicans who have
been on the range for some months,
having accumulated a few hundred dol-
lars, have been robbed on the streets
of Williams, after being nearly killed
by heavy six-shooters. Several charac-
ters have been apprehended and are
now in the County Jail awaiting the
action of the grand jury.

Two of the notorious characters were
brought in from the Pine Springs dis-
trict last night and are held, charged
with horse stealing and robbery of
outlying ranch houses. James Morgan
and Joe Murray are their names, one
of whom is said to be wanted in Texas
for capital crime. It is expected that
very much of unusual interest will
grow out of these arrests, as they are in
possession of facts that have not been
disclosed which will lead to other ar-
rests. The stockmen of these parts are
determined to rid the community of this
notorious band of outlaws and will
spare neither time or money to this end.

ARSON AT WILLIAMS.
BAD FIRE IN EAST END.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WILLIAMS (Ariz.), Dec. 15.—(Exclu-
sive Dispatch.) A fire broke out in the
east end of Williams about 1:30 o'clock
this morning, lasting until after 3
o'clock. As there was no water ac-
cessible, the fire devastated a large
portion of the town. There
is a well-grounded suspicion that the
fire was set by a certain element oc-
cupying this portion of the town. There
is direct evidence that a plot was laid
to burn the town, and the evidence
was overheard on this effect.
It is expected that arrests will be
made upon the evidence of arson, as
the officers are working on the case.
Some four weeks ago a large saloon and
two houses were burned to the ground,
supposedly under like circumstances.

MCGEE SAW WONDERS.
EXPLORED NORTHERN MEXICO.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
HOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 15.—Prof. W.
J. McGee, chief of the ethnological de-
partment of the Smithsonian institu-
tion, passed through Phoenix today,
after a trip through Northwestern
Mexico and investigation of the Ceris
Indians.

McGee says the Cocopah country,
which his party has just been investi-
gating, has been explored but little,
and is but slightly known to the sci-
entific world. He says it is a rich field
for the scientific man and explorer, and
a paradise for the hunter. Game is
remarkably abundant, the streams
fairly swarmed with wild ducks and
geese and several ducks were killed
by members of the party with rocks.
Deer are also plentiful, and are quite
tame on account of not having been
hunted. The professor was attended
at the vast numbers of wild hogs
seen. The party killed one, hoar
weighing over four hundred pounds,
and could have killed hundred if they
had desired.

McGee says the Ceris are be-
coming much better civilized, and are
no longer strongly opposed to asso-
ciation with white men.

COMING TO LOS ANGELES.
MUNICIPAL LEAGUE CONVENTION.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The
League of California Municipalities has
decided to hold the next session at
Los Angeles.

Joseph Hutchinson of Palo Alto
was elected president of the league, to fill
the place held during the past year
by Mayor George W. Oakland. Dr. J.
T. Parker of Santa Cruz was made
first vice-president, and E. E. Canfield
of Chico, second vice-president. H.
A. Mason of Santa Clara was re-
elected secretary, and Mayor James D.
Phelan, J. W. Keegan and Edward
Tedford were appointed on the Execu-
tive Committee to serve with the
president and secretary.

MISSION ROCK.
BELONGS TO UNCLE SAM.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15. A decision
has been rendered in the United States
Circuit Court by which the California
Dry Dock Company loses possession
of Mission Rock, and also loses the
improvements thereon, valued at \$250,000.
The court decides that the rock
belongs to the United States govern-
ment.

The decision was handed down by
Judge Beattie of Idaho. The techni-
cal point involved was the right of
the State to grant title to land
surrounding government property.
An appeal will be taken. The govern-
ment wants this land for a coal-
mining site. It is now occupied by
the warehouse of the dock company.

BRIEF COAST DISPATCHES.
Fell from a Moving Train.
OAKLAND, Dec. 15.—Harry Peasey
of San Francisco fell off the race-track
train while it was going at full speed
this afternoon, just beyond the Sit-
terth-street station, and received fatal
injuries.

Wife's Money Saved Him.
OAKLAND, Dec. 15.—Frank B.
Joseph, a Sacramento attorney, was
found not guilty today of not provid-
ing for his children. It was shown
that his wife had money in the bank.
The attorney was discharged.

Hit Companion With Drill.
PHOENIX (Ariz.), Dec. 15.—Bonito
Gierro, a Mexican in the employ of the

Arizona Copper Company at King
mine, near Clifton, was struck over the
head by a drill in the hands of a com-
panion, and fatally injured.

Robber Dies of Injuries.
PLACERVILLE, Dec. 15.—Anton M.
Robber died today from injuries re-
ceived last Tuesday night by driving
over a high bridge abutment on the
public road leading from this city over
Weaver Creek.

Suffragists Elect Officers.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—At the
annual convention of the State
Woman's Suffrage Association, the fol-
lowing officers were elected: Mrs. C.
W. Woods, president; Mrs. E. O. Smith,
San Jose, second vice-president; Mrs.
John Bidwell, Chico, third vice-presi-
dent; Mrs. Frederick Harnden, record-
ing secretary; Miss Carrie Whelan,
corresponding secretary; Miss Schling-
herde, treasurer; auditors, Mrs. Spero
and Mrs. William Kelch, both of Berke-
ley.

Begrow Jury Still Out.
SAN JOSE, Dec. 15.—The Begrow
jury is still out. Not having agreed at
10 o'clock this evening they were locked
up for the night. The case was given
into their hands Friday afternoon.

Kintuck Sails for Manila.
SEATTLE (Wash.), Dec. 15.—The
United States army transport Kintuck
sailed for Manila this afternoon with
504 horses and 311 mules for the Philip-
pines. The Kintuck is a large trans-
port, and carries 1,000 tons of mis-
cellaneous army supplies. She will
touch at Honolulu and there give the
animals a rest.

Transport Logan Gets Away.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 15.—The
transport Logan sailed this afternoon
for Manila via Honolulu, with 1,800-
000 in treasure for payment of troops
and 100 recruits.

**CHOSEN FRIENDS DEAD
AS AN ORGANIZATION.**
APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER
MEANS DISSOLUTION.

Twenty-two Thousand Members Prob-
ably Will Not Receive a Cent in Re-
turn for Assessments Paid into the
Institution.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—It was stated
today at the office of the Supreme
Court of the Order of the Chosen
Friends in Newark, N. J., that the
appointment of Cyrus J. Clark as re-
ceiver of the order in Indiana means
the dissolution of the society, and that
the 22,000 members in the United States
will probably not receive a cent of the
money they have paid in as assess-
ments.

There is not a dollar in the hands of
the temporary Supreme Treasurer at
present, it was said, and the only as-
sets of the order, it was stated, are
the \$30,000 bonds of the Fidelity Deposit
Company of Maryland, which furnished
security for the late treasurer, William
Wilson of this city, and about \$45,000
due from members on the December as-
sessment.

PLANS FOR NEW ORDER.
INDIANAPOLIS (Ind.), Dec. 15.—De-
tailed plans for the standard fraternal
association, which it is intended shall
reimburse the members of the Chosen
Friends, were made public today.
Among the officers of the Standard as-
sociation will be St. C. Wallis of San
Francisco, now Supreme Recorder for
the Pacific Coast of the Chosen Friends,
who will be vice-president.

The table of rates provides for level
and step rates. The level rates run
from \$3.25 annual per \$100 at \$5
to \$38.80 at 54 years. For persons over
54 and under 74, the schedule of rates
will be the average rates per thousand
over 74, the new organization will not
take members, and all Chosen
Friends over 74, are shut out without
insurance.

WILCOX SWORN IN.
DELEGATE FROM HAWAII.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Delegate
Wilcox of Hawaii, recently elected to
represent the island in the House, ar-
rived in Washington today and was
sworn in as a delegate to the House.
Wilcox is not unknown here, having
been present while the Hawaii Legisla-
tive Bill was being perfected.

The delegate says Hawaii experienced
considerable excitement at the initial
election, but now quiet is restored and
the islands are prosperous. The peo-
ple, he says, have more advantages
than ever before and the election af-
forded them an opportunity of learning
the power entrusted to them.

Wilcox will propose some changes
in the Hawaiian law, including an
amendment whereby the Hawaiian
language may be used in the courts
as well as the English language.

NO MILITARY POST.
LOS ANGELES MUST WAIT.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Exclusive
Dispatch.) No appropriation for the
establishment of a military post at
Los Angeles can be obtained this Con-
gress. Even if Los Angeles stands
willing to give land free for the estab-
lishment of the post, Congress will not
appropriate money this winter.
There are two reasons for this. The first
is that it is the short session of Congress
and it is impossible to get new plans
like this one debated. The second one
is that even if Congress would ap-
propriate the money for the new army
post, there are no soldiers in this coun-
try to be sent there after the post is
established.

So that project cannot go through
just yet. The War Department may
establish district headquarters at Los
Angeles. That would call for no legisla-
tion and would pave the way for the
possible establishment of a military
post later. That latter is now under
consideration by the War Department.

SAN DIEGO GETS COIN.
HARBOR WORK PROVIDED FOR.
[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—(Exclusive
Dispatch.) The Rivers and Harbor
Committee has placed in the appropria-
tion bill a provision authorizing the
Secretary of War to make a contract
for improving San Diego harbor under
the continuing-contract system. The
amount to be appropriated for the work
this session is not decided yet, but
enough will be allowed to carry on
operations for the winter. The entire
work will cost about \$240,000.

AT NEW YORK HOTELS.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—(Exclusive
Dispatch.) The following Southern Cal-
ifornians are registered at New York
hotels: From Los Angeles—E. A. Hoff-
man, Astor; A. T. Currier, Holladay; J.
Croase and wife, St. Denis; T. Copley,
Cosmopolitan; N. M. Spear, Continental;
J. A. Riley, Bar Harbor, from

San Diego—M. Klauber, Broadway
Central; From Santa Barbara—R.
Thomas, Murray Hill; From Pasadena
—G. H. Coffin, St. Denis.

WANTS GIFT BACK.
Scripps Says Conditions on Which He
Presented a Church Have Not Been
Complied With.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
DETROIT, Dec. 15.—James E. Scripps
who built Trinity Reformed Episcopal
Church, a handsome stone structure,
adjoining his home, at a cost of about
\$20,000 and who delivered it to the
Episcopal Church of Bishop Davies of
the diocese of Michigan, about three
years ago, some time ago wrote a let-
ter to the wardens and vestrymen ask-
ing them to return the property to
him. This request has not been com-
plied with and he has instructed his at-
torney to prepare a bill, in equity to
ask the courts to compel the wardens
and vestrymen to turn the property
over to him.

Scripps claims that the church was
built and delivered to the society with
the understanding that no high church
services should be held there. "This
understanding," Scripps says, "is in
violation, and he has withdrawn from
the church in consequence."

"LITTLE BAT" SHOT.
Well-known Indian Scout Fatally
Wounded by Saloon Man at Craw-
ford, Neb.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
LINCOLN (Neb.), Dec. 15.—A Journal
special from Crawford, Neb., says that
Baptiste Garnier, known all over the
West, especially among army men as
"Little Bat," the fearless Indian scout,
first came into prominence for
services rendered Gen. Cook, and later
for service in all the big Indian wars,
was shot and probably fatally wounded
in a saloon tonight by James D. Hague-
wood, a saloon manager. The trouble
between the two is not known.

"Little Bat" has been holding the po-
sition of chief officer in the government
service at Fort Robinson. There is slight
hope of his recovery. Haguewood sur-
rendered.

CLOSE OF CENTURY.
Pope Leo Orders All Bishops and
Archbishops to Conduct Commemora-
tive Services at Midnight.

[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.]
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A big shake-
up at the papal legation that coinci-
dent with the closing of the nineteenth
century, every archbishop and bishop
in the United States, as well as else-
where, is ordered by Pope Leo to con-
secrate publicly at a midnight service
in his cathedral, provided there are no
impediments to interfere with the pro-
gramme.

At Baltimore Cardinal Gibbons will
conduct the commemorative rites and
in Washington Archbishop Martinelli
has promised to officiate as celebrant
of midnight mass at St. Patrick's
Church.

HORSEMEN ORGANIZE.
NEW RACING ASSOCIATION.
[BY THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—P.M.]
PORTLAND (Or.), Dec. 15.—Horse-
men from Oregon, Washington, Idaho
and British Columbia met here today
and organized the Pacific Northwest
Racing Association. The principal
business done today was to adopt rules
for the regulation and control of rac-
ing within the jurisdiction of the as-

sociation the coming year. W. H.
Wehrung of Salem was elected chair-
man; W. A. Austin of Lewiston, sec-
retary.

FLASHES FROM THE WIRES.
Atty.-Gen. Oren of Michigan has de-
clared that the business of various
debutante diamond contract and ton-
line companies operating in Michigan,
is fraudulent and against public policy,
and yesterday announced that he
would bring proceedings to drive them
from the State.

It is stated authoritatively that the
formation in Philadelphia of a new
independent sugar refining company is
contemplated. Among those likely to
be interested is W. W. Harrison, said
to be one of the most expert sugar
makers in the country.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.
President of London Institution of
Electrical Engineers Defines its
Range and Method.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In the inaugu-
ral address of Prof. John Perry, the
president of the London Institution of
Electrical Engineers, some valuable
points are raised in regard to the future
developments in electrical engineering.
Prof. Perry says that just now
electrical engineering is in a curious
position. It owes its being altogether
to scientific men, to the laboratory and
desk work of a long line of experi-
menters and philosophers. Even now, the
work going on in a laboratory today
becomes the much larger work of the
engineer tomorrow. When at length
the laboratory experiment is utilized in
engineering, it is seen that there is no
other kind of engineering which as-
lands itself to mathematical treatment
and exact measurement. Most of the
phenomena dealt with by the electrical
engineer lend themselves to mathemat-
ical calculation, and after calculations
are made exact measurements may be
made to test the accuracy of the actu-
ating theories. For a completed ma-
chine, or any of its parts, can be sub-
mitted to the most searching elec-
trical and magnetic tests, since these
tests, unlike those applied by the me-
chanical engineer, do not destroy the
body tested. Hence the electrical engi-
neer is greatly independent of most of
the natural difficulties met with in
civil engineering. Give him a source of
power and tell him what to do with it.
Whether he is to light a town or a
building, whether with arc or incandes-
cent lights; whether he drives a stamp
mill near a mine, or a pump, or a ma-
chine tool, or a spinning frame, the
electrical part of the work is carried
out in the same way. Natural
conditions affect him mainly in the
cost of transport of his materials and
the cost of labor. Yet he is practically
independent even of the weather.
Prof. Perry endeavored to make the
members of the institution see clearly
that as time goes on, as electrical engi-
neering work gets more and more out-
dried, the man who loses the power to
calculate, to lose his grip of the
simple theory underlying the work of
his profession, must sink more and
more into the position of a mere trades-
man who has no longer the right to call
himself an engineer. An electrical en-
gineer must have such a good mental
grasp of the general scientific principles
underlying his work that he is able to
prove existing things and ways of using
these things. Instead of applying to
this development of faculty the word
"theory," Prof. Perry preferred to
call it "science" or "knowledge," re-
calling Huxley's definition of science as
"organized common sense." Whatever
this faculty may be named, the man
who is possessed by it, or whose theory
is so much a part of his mental ma-
chinery that it is always ready for

Open Evenings.

Christmas Suggestions in

Silver...

Let us name some inexpensive gifts in Solid Silver. They are all splendid examples of the silversmith's art and skill, and bear that stamp of worth and reliability—the trade mark of "Gorham." Priced from 25c upward.

For Milady's Toilet Table.

Hair Brushes, Hand Mirrors, Glove Stretchers, Hat Brushes, Hairpin Trays, Jewelry Boxes, Sieve Boxes, Puff Boxes, Glove Buttoners, Toilet Bottles, Pin Cushions, Thermometers, Satin Brushes, Cuticle Knives,	Curling Sets, Nail Polishers, Scissors, Atomizers, Shoe Horns, Cold Cream Jars, Cologne Bottles, Button Hooks, Nail Files, Manicure Sets, Combs, Pin Boxes and Trays.
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For the Writing Desk.

Ink Stands, Calendars, Book Marks, Paper Cutters, Pencils, Desk Pads, Mucilage Pots, Paper Weights, Seals, Pen Trays, Pen Holders, Clocks,	Stamp Boxes, Diaries, Writing Sets, Pen Wipers, Stamp Moisteners, Desk Pads, Paper Clips, Erasers, Candlesticks, Taper Stands, Pen Holders, Postal Card Racks.
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Many new ideas, many exclusive patterns.

Montgomery Bros.

Jewelers and Silversmiths,
Douglas Building, Third and Spring Sts.

practical application to any problem,
in the real engineer. But this faculty
involves an immense amount of work,
and in Prof. Perry's opinion eighty
per cent of the men who pass examina-
tion in mathematics, mechanics and
electricity, have very little of it. The
engineer must be a real man; he must
possess individuality, the power to
think for himself. He must not be like
a sheep, knowing only enough to follow
the herd. If an engineer has any
doubt of himself, let him read
Bacon's essay on the study of science.
Prof. Perry recommended that there
learn how to think for himself.

GOTHAM POLICE SHAKE-UP.
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—A big shake-
up of police officials was announced at
headquarters today. The trans-

The Owl Drug Co.
DEPENDABLE DRUGS
320 So. Spring St.
Cut Rate Druggists

The Owl Drug Co.
DEPENDABLE DRUGS
320 So. Spring St.
Cut Rate Druggists

[illegible]

GOOD GUESSERS WELL REWARDED.

Winners in "The Times" Contest
on Census Figures—Half-million
Tries—Another Race.

For the mere trouble of filling out a coupon, requiring about three minutes' time, and the meager expenditure of a few cents for a postage stamp to mail it, four people have been handsomely rewarded. They are the best, or at any rate, the most successful, guessers in the Times' contest on census figures. There were more than 50,000 guesses. The prize-winners are the following:

For the nearest correct guess on the population of the United States (exclusive of the new island possessions), as shown by the census of 1920, D. S. Burson, Pasadena.

For the first correct guess on the population of the city of Los Angeles (previously announced), D. S. Burson, Jr., Pasadena.

For the first correct guess on the population of the county of Los Angeles, Mamie E. Lewis, No. 1815 Union avenue, Los Angeles.

For the first correct guess on the population of the seven Southern California counties, F. J. Syvertson, No. 1245 East Eighth street, Los Angeles.

For the first correct guess on the population of the State of California, Mrs. H. O. Smith, No. 1922 Bush street, Los Angeles.

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BLEEDING PILES

And all Other Forms of this Common
and Annoying Disease, Cured by
the Pyramid Pile Cure.

Thousands of men and women suffer from some form of piles without either knowing the exact nature of the trouble, or knowing it, carelessly allow it to run without using the simple means of a radical cure.

The failure of salves and ointment to cure piles has led many sufferers to believe the only permanent cure to be a surgical operation, but surgical operations are dangerous to life and moreover very expensive and by no means always or even often, successful.

The safest and surest way to cure any case of piles whether itching, protruding or bleeding is to use the Pyramid Pile Cure, composed of healing vegetable oils, and absolutely free from mineral poisons and opiates.

Mr. Wm. Handschu of Pittsburg, Pa., after suffering severely from bleeding piles writes as follows:

"I take pleasure in writing these few lines to let you know that I did not sleep for three months except for a short time each night because of a bad case of bleeding piles. I was down in bed and doctors did me no good."

"A good brother told me of the Pyramid Pile Cure and I bought from my druggist three fifty cent boxes. They completely cured me and I will soon be able to go to my work again."

The Pyramid Pile Cure is not only the safest and surest pile remedy but it is by far the widest known and most popular, because so many thousands have tried it and found it exactly as represented.

Every physician and druggist in the country knows the Pyramid Pile Cure and what it will do.

Send to Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich., for little book on "Cause and Cure of Piles" mailed free to any address or better yet get a fifty cent box of the remedy itself at the nearest drug store and try it tonight.

1245 Constance street, 170,393; Bertha Worm, 170,394 and 170,395; S. G. Wilson, No. 1216 Westlake avenue, 170,394; Mrs. D. J. Blackinton, Alhambra, 170,396; Nelson Dilworth, No. 522 Pasadena avenue, 170,397; C. E. Jewett, South Pasadena, 170,398; Elmer F. Marsh, No. 241 North Grand avenue, 170,399; Herbert Stanton, No. 328 Westlake avenue, 170,397; W. Hanley, Alhambra, 170,398 and 170,399; Miss Rose Locker, No. 288 E. E. Clark, No. 2115 Thompson street, 170,394; A. T. Wayne, No. 343 Buena Vista street, 170,395 and 170,396; W. G. Kaya, No. 2119 South Grand avenue, 170,399; Frank Cook, No. 616 North Grand avenue, 170,391; P. A. Reel, No. 1848 South Hope street, 170,390 and 170,395; D. J. Orman, 1301 Reid street, W. J. Hanley, Alhambra; Mrs. D. J. Blackinton, Alhambra; and Mrs. L. P. Crawford, Pasadena, 170,390; Helen H. Stork, No. 209 Court street, 170,391; E. J. Ware, city, 170,391; W. C. Woodman, city, 170,394; P. G. Yezer, No. 1345 Constance street, 170,393; Adeline Gish, No. 1800 South Flower street, 170,390; M. Brown, No. 1517 West Pico street, 170,390; H. M. Bristol, No. 1242 El Molino street, 170,391; C. H. Treat, No. 770

Coupon No. 26,442, filled out by F. J. Syvertson, No. 1245 East Eighth street, was the only correct guess on the population of the seven Southern California counties—Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, San Bernardino, Ventura and Santa Barbara—and was therefore an easy winner.

Very close guesses were C. E. Gidley, El Monte, 304,212; Elmer F. Marsh, No. 241 North Grand avenue, 301,313; S. G. Wilson, No. 1216 Westlake avenue, 304,209; Mrs. Thaxter, No. 1246 West Twelfth street, 304,210.

Those who guessed within ten of the correct number are E. J. Ware, city; A. J. Moody, South Pasadena; D. J. Orman, Jr., Pasadena; Taylor, San Pedro; R. Toon, No. 1237 West Twenty-fourth street; Lila Avice, No. 530 West Thirtieth street; F. Chapman, Gray Glade Hotel; E. J. Butler, city; Nelson Dilworth, No. 522 Pasadena avenue; Thomas Corns, No. 1848 South Hope street; W. Hanley, No. 517 West Eighth street; W. M. Lacy, Compton; Percy Shafter, River; W. W. Cronk, No. 604 Browne avenue; G. W. Wilcox, No. 127 North Main street; Garrett Wills, No. 1914 Santee street; Charles Howard, Balsa; E. M. Kenney, Ontario. About 1500 guesses within that number of the population.

There is nothing too good for the fortunate guesser, who will wear a sparkling diamond—a gem of the first water—as a trophy. The stone is a beautiful, mounted in a "Tiffany" style and if "a thing of beauty is a joy forever" the wearer of this handsome ring may always rely on it as a gem of the first water.

The fact that the ring comes from this house is sufficient to warrant the assertion that it is the very best, and that the new owner may well be proud of it.

MRS. SMITH CLOSET.

Nobody guessed the population of the State of California, but Mrs. H. O. Smith, No. 1922 Bush street, coupon No. 101,294, came near it, her figure being 1,485,000, while the population is 1,485,063. She takes the prize, a year's scholarship in the Los Angeles Military Academy, an institution of sterling worth, and now in its seventh school year. The winner of the prize may name the student whom she wishes to take a year's course free.

In the lower school are courses in English, French, German, Spanish, Latin, arithmetic, elementary geometry, trigonometry, algebra, and business geography, penmanship, and drawing, typewriting and music.

There are few more famous schools in the United States than the Los Angeles Military Academy, and the new owner may well be proud of it.

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Ville de Paris HOLIDAY NECKWEAR.

Never before such an elaborate exposure of charming Christmas neckwear in fashionable Neckwear. They are practical, dainty, durable and desirable. All reliably related.

HOLIDAY LEATHER GOODS.

Our magnificent assortment consists of a large variety of leathers and sizes in black, brown, tan, and white. Exquisite embroidered effects in black and colored silk leathers, upward from \$5.00.

WOOL AND SILK WAISTS.

Beautiful plain Flannel Waists, upward from \$1.75. Exquisite embroidered effects in black and colored silk leathers, upward from \$5.00.

MELTON JACKETS.

Late cuts in new shades, \$6.75.

REEFER TAILOR SUITS.

Made of chevrons, Venetian cloth and serge in dainty herringbone and chevron, colored and plain, \$7.50 to \$15.00. Originally sold from \$15.00 to \$30.00.

VILLE de PARIS.

Mail Orders Promptly Filled. 221 and 223 S. Broadway.

HOLIDAY WISDOM.

In choosing presents for women GET USEFUL ARTICLES. They are always appropriate and most appreciated. By buying from us such articles as we mention here.

FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

You will save money and your presents will certainly please, as everything that comes from the Ville de Paris is reliable.

HOLIDAY FANS.

A most remarkable assembly. An extraordinary gathering of up-to-date novelties. Spangled and Hand-painted Gauze Empire Fans, dainty creations, at each, \$1.00. Others, with mother-of-pearl and ivory sticks, all prices.

L'ANGLOIS BELTS, black velvet with gold, 40c. GOLD CHAIN BELTS, \$1.50 to \$2.50. TORTOISE SHELL HAIR ORNAMENTS, some with rhinestone settings, variety of low prices. METAL TOPS for shopping bags, in gold and oxidized; jewel, pearl and cut steel mountings.

ROUND GARTERS, in glass boxes, 35c. upward from. TURTLE-SHELL HAIR ORNAMENTS, some with rhinestone settings, variety of low prices. METAL TOPS for shopping bags, in gold and oxidized; jewel, pearl and cut steel mountings.

Carved Leather Belts in beautiful designs, \$1.00 to \$1.50. Bags to match.

ures on a paper which he lost or still carries in his pocket.

GUERRER MEET.

The successful guesser will receive their gifts next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock, in the rooms of the Southern California Music Company No. 216-218 West Third street, and all should be on hand at that time.

This closes The Times' census guessing contest, and this journal invites its readers to watch the details of the details of the great contest already announced, in which \$25,000 worth of premiums will be given away in Southern California.

PERSONAL.

J. B. Mullay of Nome, Alaska, is at the Nade. Adolphus Cohn, a New York fruit buyer, is at the Westminster.

W. H. Cameron of the San Francisco Chronicle is a guest at the Hollenbeck. C. V. Underhill, a wholesale fruit buyer of Chicago, is in this city on a business trip.

N. E. Chickering of Copenhagen was one of the tourist arrivals at the Nadean yesterday.

Attorney Earl Rogers is confined to his home by a slight indisposition, but will be out in a few days.

J. E. Hutt is a guest at the Van Nuys from Chicago. He is one of the auditors of the Santa Fe Railroad.

W. H. Simpson of Chicago is here on railroad business. He is advertising agent for the Santa Fe Railroad.

D. R. Oliver, a mining expert from Sonora, Mex., is here buying supplies for several big mines in his locality.

H. A. Jastro, chairman of the Kern County Supervisors, left here last night for Arizona and New Mexico on cattle business.

James K. Wilson, president of the Southern Banking Company of San Francisco, registered yesterday at the Van Nuys.

Dr. M. Wilson, one of the leading physicians of Louisville, Ky., is at the Van Nuys Broadway, and will probably remain during the season.

Oscar Curtis, secretary and treasurer of the Scott-Curtis Piano Company of San Francisco, is at the Westminster, accompanied by his wife.

Mr. Alec B. Wilberforce of No. 5712 South Grand avenue, leaves today for Stockton to spend the holidays with his father, R. C. Sargent.

Ivan G. Treadwell, heir of the big Treadwell estate in San Francisco, left yesterday for his home after a seven weeks' visit here with his friend, Dr. Murphy, of the Westminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Williams of New York have just arrived here on a visit of six months. Mr. Williams is one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the country, and for many years has been in charge of the Santa Fe and Hudson River Railroads. He is one of the regular engineers of the Empire State Express, which makes the run from New York to Buffalo at an average speed of fifty-eight miles an hour.

Othello Scribner, receiver of the government Land Office at Visalia, was registered at the Hollenbeck yesterday. He is largely interested in Kern county. He was here on business, in which he is largely interested in Kern county.

E. O. Miller of Visalia, Tulare county, left for his home last evening after a short visit here on local business. He was one of the original owners of the famous Blue Goose oil properties in Fresno county, which were sold to Mrs. Phoebe Herwin for a six-figure price.

J. W. Erwin, president of the California Club of San Francisco, made a business trip to his city Saturday, returning on the Owl last evening.

Roy E. Walter of San Jose, representing the Herald of that city and the San Francisco Bulletin, is in the city on a business trip.

Clinton Shafer of the Eastman Kodak Company of Rochester, N. Y., is registered at the Ramona. He is on an average speed of fifty-eight miles an hour.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hobart are guests at the Ramona. Redlands, where Mr. Hobart is the agent of the Santa Fe Railroad.

Frank J. Hart of the Southern California Music Company is expected home today from a business trip to New York and Boston.

500,000 WORTH OF PRIZES.

Will be distributed by Times between January 1 and July 1, 1931. Watch for the details which will appear soon.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS.

Aluminum in some of its many forms. 312 South Spring street.

THE POPULAR TASTE.

And how its influence spreads is strikingly indicated in the widespread demand for critical ale drinkers for Evans' ale. The favorite from one end of the country to the other.

CARD OF THANKS.

Mrs. Royal H. Rumsey and son extend their most sincere thanks and heartfelt appreciation to the kindness and attention bestowed upon us in our hour of sorrow.

PERSONAL attention given all property listed for rent, and none but desirable tenants secured. Higher rentals for business and residential property. 154 South Broadway, 2nd floor, James J. J.

FOR EVENING DRESS.

Suits, see Phillips, the Tailor, 129 South Spring street.

HOLIDAY SUGGESTIONS.

A fancy engraved or decorated aluminum crib-board, at the Aluminum Store, 312 South Spring street.

NON-TRUST wall paper, by gift, 75c; bed, 60c; and paint, 15c gal. Walter, 527 S. 4th.

Ville de Paris

Women's HANDKERCHIEFS.

MORE THAN EVER an annual event, this offering of thousands of dainty handkerchiefs. Women's plain hemstitched handkerchiefs, remarkable at each, 4c. Women's scalloped, hemstitched and embroidered handkerchiefs, an opportunity out of the ordinary, each, 25c. Some exceedingly fine foreign novelties, at each, 25c and 35c.

HOLIDAY KID GLOVES.

To receive a pair of our celebrated "Suede" kid gloves is a prize that would make any woman happy. They are the best in the world. SUEDE \$1.50 and \$2.00. GLACE \$1.75 and \$2.00. We also carry the famous "Perla" Suede" at, pair, \$1.25. Special prices by dozen or half dozen.

PATTERN DRESSES.

Add skirt lengths, put up especially for the holidays; sold at 10 per cent less than regular price; they consist of a wide variety of materials, wool, silk, \$1.50 to \$3.00. Wool skirts lengths, \$1.50 to \$3.00.

SILK WAIST PATTERNS.

At special price; light, medium and dark; sizes to suit all tastes; lengths contain 34 to 4 yards; prices \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.

A NOTED JUDGE SAVED BY PERUNA.

Had Catarrh Nine Years—All Doctors Failed.

HON. GEORGE KERSTEN, OF CHICAGO.

"I was afflicted with catarrh for nine years. My catarrh was located chiefly in my head—I tried many remedies without avail. I applied to several doctors, but they were not able to cure me. I learned of the remedy, Peruna, through the daily newspapers. After taking the remedy for eighteen weeks I was entirely cured. I consider my cure permanent, as it has been two and a half years since I was cured."—George Kersten.

THE governor of Oregon is an ardent admirer of Peruna. He keeps it continually in the house. In a recent letter to Dr. Hartman he says:

"I have had occasion to use your Peruna medicine in my family for colds and it proved to be an excellent remedy. I have not had occasion to use it for other ailments."—W. M. Lord.

Peruna is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Letters of congratulation and commendation, testifying to the merits of Peruna as a catarrh remedy are pouring in from every state in the Union. Dr. Hartman is receiving hundreds of such letters daily.

Any man who wishes to be free of catarrh should take Peruna. It is entirely free from catarrh. Catarrh is well-known universal; almost omnipresent. Peruna is the only absolute safeguard known. A cold is the beginning of catarrh. To prevent colds, to cure colds, to prevent catarrh, to cure catarrh, Peruna not only cures catarrh, but prevents it.

Bernard King, of the National Military Home, Leavenworth, Kansas, also says: "I will write you a few lines for publication to make known what Peruna has done for me. I took a severe cold which I neglected. It developed into catarrh and bronchitis and in a short time became chronic."

"I tried everything I saw advertised, which did me no good. I saw the great tonic (Peruna) advertised. I bought one bottle. I found myself so much better after taking it that I wrote you for advice, which you kindly continued to give me free of charge for five months."

"Now I am happy to inform you and the public that I am perfectly cured of catarrh and bronchitis. I make this statement in hope that some of my countrymen will see it and be benefited thereby."

Using Peruna to promptly cure colds, protect the family against other ailments. This is exactly what every family in the United States should do. Keep Peruna in the house. Use it for the grippe, colds, coughs and other ailments.

All families should provide themselves with a copy of Dr. Hartman's free book, entitled "Winter Catarrh." This book consists of seven lectures on catarrh and its grippe, delivered at the Hartman San



Barker Bros. Furniture for Christmas

These Prices Reduced This Week.

Your money goes furthest now, just when you want it to. We are all on the lookout for the best gifts we can get for the money.

So when

- Such favored gift-pieces as these,
- Of such standard worth and excellence
- Are marked down to such prices

Every one should be quick to grasp them.

Something in every part of the store reduced. Here it's a writing desk, next it's a parlor cabinet, or a Morris Chair, or an Iron Bed, or a parlor piece and so on. Articles to suit every taste. Pieces, too, that don't need reduced prices to insure their sales.

Santa Claus says in all his experience he never saw the like of this. "Yes," says he, "many times I have seen furniture cheap as this, but then, there was something the matter with it."

Here the matter is with us.

In the past three months we've about doubled our stocks and our facilities. We want you to know it. We want you to come and see what advantages and attractions the Barker plant has. Reduced prices will do it quicker and wiser than anything else. Hence these bargains.

We Are Open Evenings This Week.

Come and see the big store under the glint and glare of electric lights.

The Drapery Store is Open.

There is nothing like it in the West. That's not a careless statement—as true as it is broad. Nothing is lacking, as every little detail has been carefully looked after and the finest stock is here for your most careful inspection.

In Lace Curtains we have the following grades in pairs: French Renaissance, Russian, Arabian, Brussels, Swiss Tambour, Swiss Point, Swiss Renaissance, Swiss Embroidered Muslin, Nottinghams, Scotch Net; yard goods in Brussels, Irish Point, Sash Nets, Embroidered Muslins for sash curtains, Fish Nets and white and fancy Scotch muslins. In Portieres we show an exquisite line of Tapestry and Silks in all grades; handsome Mercerized Silk Draperies. Yes, Draperies are here in astonishing profusion, and think what that means to those who desire perfect harmony of shades and color throughout the home. Our Drapery Chief, Mr. Adolph Herwig, is a Los Angeles man who has made an exhaustive study of color schemes in this climate. His success has brought him professional renown. No home is too humble, no home is too grand but that he is prepared to submit color suggestions for its made-to-order environments and supply them from this stock at prices that puzzle competitors.

Three-Panel Screens complete as low as \$1.50. Sofa Pillows, covered, \$1 and up. Berlin Iron Lamps as low as \$2.50. Lace Curtains as low as 40c. Sofa Pillow covers up from 20c. Turkish Lamps start at \$2. Portieres start up from \$1.50.



Morris Chairs—In 72 styles, in every wood and every conceivable material. One similar to cut is of oak or mahogany. Each and its price for this week only at \$8.00

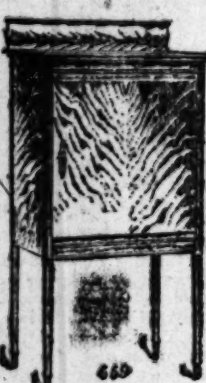
Dressing Tables—With triplicate swinging mirrors—French bevel glass—mahogany or birdseye maple—French style—each with picture of a line that we can show you for \$36



Parlor Cabinets—In 72 different styles, in every wood and every conceivable material. One similar to cut is of oak or mahogany. Each and its price for this week only at \$13.00



Ladies' Desks—In 144 different styles. One similar to cut is of oak, highly polished and in pairs—each and its price for this week only at \$4.50



Music Cabinets—These are in 60 different styles, in every wood and every conceivable material. One similar to cut, mahogany finish, each and its price for this week only at \$4.50



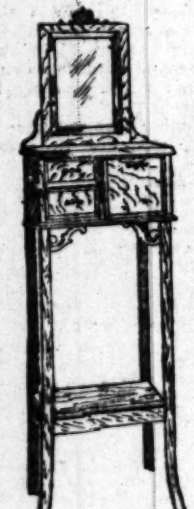
Table—Oak or French—3-inch fluted legs—curved ball center—top 36 by 36—each and its price for this week only at \$12.50



Hall Chairs—Golden oak finish—this cut, on special sale this week only for \$5



Blacking Stands—In oak, height 31 inches, with 18 holes, inverted French style—each and its price for this week only at \$6.00



This Shaving Stand—With beveled mirror, is one of our holiday specialties—this week for \$5.50



Cobbler Rockers—In 60 different styles. The one similar to cut, has leather seat and is reduced for this week's special selling to \$1.50



This Table is made of oak, and to get you to see the other styles we've reduced it for this week only to (top 20 inches square) \$1.00



Book Shelves—121 different styles. The one similar to cut is 5 ft high and has 4 shelves—just the thing for scholars \$2.50 Same with glass doors, \$4.00



Pedestals—Quartered oak—highly polished. These like this picture, reduced for this holiday week to \$3



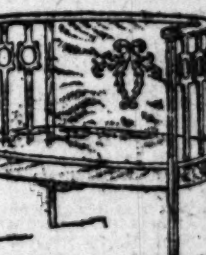
Parlor Chairs—Our Christmas popular pieces is showing of these in the West; before buying, you should see them, as an example of what you may save, look at this one in mahogany finish, highly polished, exactly like the cut, \$6.50 for



Writing Desks—Roll top made oak, with swell front; this cut is an exact representation of a line we have on sale this week \$15.00



This Secretary Bookcase—Of golden fancy flake, 7 feet 2 inches high, 3 feet 11 inches wide, swell drop and vertical swell front; special this week at \$60.00



This Parlor Chair—Gracefully made and swell in every particular \$12.00



This Rotary Chair—Of highly polished golden oak, shaped seat and back—on special sale this week for \$3

Barker Bros. 420-424 So. Spring St.

by Towns and Counties.

It lings it is no longer a trifle. It be-
comes no longer a slight cold but the be-
ginning of chronic catarrh. The throat
is sore, the chest is oppressed, the
lungs have no catarrh because the harm
now appears to be clear. If there is
a cough, tickling in the throat, a
sore throat, a sense of oppression in the
chest you have throat and bronch-
ial catarrh. If the appetite is poor,
nausea, gagging and disgust for food,
especially in the morning, you have
stomach catarrh.

The surest and safest treatment for
every form of catarrh is an internal
remedy which acts especially on the
mucous and mucous membranes.

For throat, chest and stomach catarrh,
sold everywhere by druggists, the
order name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets
medicine is pleasant, convenient tab-
lets and containing all the best and
most powerful ingredients for the treat-
ment of the nose, throat, bronchial tubes
and stomach.

of Sanguinaria, gallicum, and other similar antiseptics which destroy the germs of catarrh in the blood, and no one who suffers from any form of catarrh and has seen the well-known Serravallo's, Doan's, and Peruvian or any other blood-purifying agent, can fail to appreciate the pleasant and harmless remedy as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets and which gives relief in so short a time.

There are cases where catarrh has destroyed the sense of smell and hearing, these tablets accomplish a cure because the blood being cleansed of catarrhal germs, the mucous surface of the respiratory passages with catarrh is restored.

Small druggists sell full sized treatments of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets for the relief of 10 cents and the regular daily use of them will effectually cure this troublesome and dangerous disease.



Dr. Wong
—AND—
Chinese Herbs

A remedy often taken from people who find it so efficacious. He was called from China to the United States, where he was called to the attention of the Chinese people. Dr. Wong has been in the United States for many years, and is now in the United States.

Dr. Harrison & Co.



SPECIALISTS
For Every Form of Weakness
and Discomfort of Man.
 The Only **Scientific** Scientific **Genetic**
Physicians in **Los Angeles** Treating
Men **Scientifically.**
 For weak and ailing Nervous, Building, Fertile
 (Constant) Loss of Vital Force, Urination, Discomfort
 Pain, Frequent Weakness, Discomfort, Discomfort
 (Constant) Urination, Discomfort, Discomfort

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of December 11, at which
"rent this breathing tent
home to God." A great
body went out when Mr.
he left his children an im-
his long and useful career.
see tall spirits, which went

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Christmas
Cry.

Please the
le Family.

Prices Please
e Giver.

Box Day To
orrow.

Instruments.

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is business to do
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Every Piano
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Day.

Instruments.

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We believe we can
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00 to \$100.
\$5.00 to \$100.
50 to \$500.
00 to \$60.
0 to \$150.
2.50 to \$100.
50 to \$40.

ic Roll, 60c to
15c to \$3.00.

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IN CALIFORNIA
S. S. West Third
HEADQUARTERS
wholesale and re
musical instrument
west

THE JUNGLE-MAN.

"WOULD I WERE A BIRD."
For the benefit of the sweet singer
with the long locks and the quivering,
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who dally "longs to be a bird."
How'd you like to be a duck?
Paddle in the slimy muck;
Sadly tucked
Tadpoles and all kinds of truck,
Hummy,
Down your tummy;
Nosing in the smelly mud;
Through your snout
Quacking things that Brother Rüd
Talks about;
Daren't even sleep at night;
Must keep steam up for a flight;
Starboard feathers shot away—
It isn't play
To live that way;
Say!
My callow, inane, walling buck,
How'd you like to be a duck?
Or else a turkey gobbler, now?
Always looking for a row—
"B-r-r-r!"
Anywhere and anyhow,
Strutting,
Cutting
Figures; shutting
Our eyes with your big tail;
Neck all red;
Next day, hanging on a nail,
Stark and dead!
Smear ham gravy over you,
For the Christmas barbecue;
Slap you in the roasting pan—
Soft young man,
Think, if you can,
How you'd look browned russet-tan!
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That you'd like to be that fowl?
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he was a member of the bar in the
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Parsons applied in 1898 to spend the
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came a member of the bar in the State of
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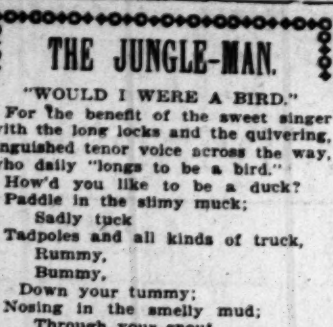
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For the benefit of the sweet singer
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who dally "longs to be a bird."

How'd you like to be a duck?
Paddle in the slimy muck;
Sadly tucked
Tadpoles and all kinds of truck,
Hummy,
Down your tummy;
Nosing in the smelly mud;
Through your snout
Quacking things that Brother Rüd
Talks about;

Daren't even sleep at night;
Must keep steam up for a flight;
Starboard feathers shot away—
It isn't play
To live that way;
Say!
My callow, inane, walling buck,
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Or else a turkey gobbler, now?
Always looking for a row—
"B-r-r-r!"
Anywhere and anyhow,
Strutting,
Cutting
Figures; shutting
Our eyes with your big tail;

Neck all red;
Next day, hanging on a nail,
Stark and dead!
Smear ham gravy over you,
For the Christmas barbecue;
Slap you in the roasting pan—
Soft young man,
Think, if you can,
How you'd look browned russet-tan!

Say!
Can you muss up your hair and yowl
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BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

239 South Broadway, Opp. City Hall, Los Angeles.

BLACK DRESS GOODS

semi-annual clearance sale of black dress goods.

commencing monday, december 17, we place on sale a
consignment of crisp, new black dress goods just received
and never before shown by us. to these we will add
numerous other depleted lines from stock, giving our
patrons an assortment to select from never before equaled.
among the collection will be found crepons, perolas,
barathea, broche, narcissus, trinetat and numerous plain
weaves. these goods we have retailed at from \$1.25 to
\$3.00. we offer the entire lot at

95c a yard.

in addition we place on sale a collection of fine nub yarn
imported colored plaids, regularly retailed at \$3.50, which
go at the same sale price as the black goods—

95c.

see the north show window, we use a half page in the
society section of this paper to tell of a few of the holi-
day bargains which we offer.

our store will be open two evenings before
Christmas, Sat. and Mon., Dec. 22 and 24.

Send all mail
orders direct
to the store.
We employ no
agents.

BOSTON DRY GOODS STORE

Holiday Delin-
eator is now here
Also Butterick
Patterns and
Fashion Sheets

H. JEVNE

What Will You Send?

There's no need to puzzle over what you're going to send
East. The nicest thing you could possibly think of would be a
box of Crystallized Fruit or Crystallized Apricots. They don't
have these in the East—they are strictly a California product.
Different size boxes and assorted fruits. Another nice thing
would be a box of Stuffed Prunes in a half-pound, one, two or
five-pound box. Or a package of Hollywood Figs—one-pound
package 50c. Yes, and some of these fancy 6-crown Layer
Raisins; they're very fine. Or a 14-pound box of the new Ford
Dates—the proper thing for stuffing with nuts. Didn't know
there were so many appropriate things, did you? You should
always go to Jevne's.

Smoke Jevne's Fine Cigars.

208-210 S. Spring St.—Wilcox Building.

OUR choice lines of Wood and Oil Heating Stoves stand for the very
best as regards perfect construction, perfect combustion, greatest
heating surface and greatest economy in operation. You should see
them before purchasing elsewhere.

JAS. W. HELLMAN, 157 N. Spring Street.

AMERICAN DYE WORKS,

J. A. Berg, Pres. and Mgr.

The oldest established, most re-
liable, best equipped dyeing and
cleaning works in Southern
California.

Look Over Your Wardrobe.
We make a specialty of Cleaning and Dyeing
Ladies' Garments,
Cloak, Dresses, Jackets, Waists, Ripped Goods, etc.
Gentlemen's Garments,
Business Suits, Overcoats, Dress Suits and Wearing Apparel in General.

Our New Improved Dry Process has no equal.
Our prices are lowest consistent with first-class work.
Our facilities for Cleaning, Dyeing, and Remodeling are
unexcelled. Goods called for and delivered to all parts of the city.
Special attention given to cleaning, dyeing, curling and remodeling
Ostrich Tips, Plumes, Hosiery and Collarettes.

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St.; Tel. Red 801. Santa Barbara Branch, 60 State St.; Tel. Black 811. San Bernar-
dino Branch, 227 D St.; Tel. Black 30. Redlands Branch, 18 East State St. Riverside
Branch, 922 Main St.

ALTHOUSE FRUIT CO.

Trees, Holly, Mistletoe.

They'll all be here Monday, ready for you to
look at—to choose from. They are coming in
carloads, the very nicest Christmas trees we
could find, and the finest holly and mistletoe.
How beautifully they will all decorate the
house. Come and buy early—means better se-
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AT THE THEATERS.

NOVELLI. On the 1st of November, opened at Rome a theater which is said to be a wonder. The front of the house—Casa di Goldoni—is all white and gold. The furniture and hangings are crimson velvet. On the stage, ever-things are new. Novelli has spent the income of his last few years, and a friend has invested \$20,000 in it. The actors' foyer is an elegant drawing-room, where they may receive their friends. Salvini was there on the opening night, and telegrams and flowers came from the Roman aristocracy. The special correspondent of the Dramatic Mirror tells of the first performance, which began with "The Last Days of Goldoni," in which the great writer is seen dying of starvation in a foreign land. As Novelli said in the speech, which closed the evening, "Goldoni, the father of Italian comedy, died in a foreign land, starving and without a roof over his head. But he has a house now—now that he is dead!"

"After the touching, almost tragic, little play of Goldoni's last days, Novelli gave us 'The Kindly Bear,' by Goldoni, in which he was imitable. The feature of the evening was Novelli's speech, and when the curtain rose, discovering him surrounded by the forty members of his company, and all in full evening dress, such cheers broke forth as I have seldom heard in any theater, even in Italy. Hats and handkerchiefs were waved, and the excitement lasted more than five minutes before he was allowed to speak.

"The speech was short. Novelli merely told how the idea of a Goldoni's house came to him. 'Let us call this only the first stone of what may some day be a real house of Goldoni, to be built on the model of the Maison de Moliere in Paris. Is not Goldoni the Moliere of Italy, and is he not as deserving of a house of his own in Rome as Moliere is in Paris? What is this

December 20, 21 and 22. The company includes John W. Jess, John C. Leach and many other leading actors. The play is said to be one of bright dialogue and mirth-provoking situations. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 24, 25 and 26, the popular play of "Shenandoah" will be given. The play is under the management of Jacob Litt. It is said to be magnificently staged, and acted by a company of great merit. The play has won success in New York City. The great scene of the play is the battle representation of the third act, in which a small army of men is employed. The play exhibits the final victory of the Union troops in the battle of Cedar Creek. During the action mounted on the stage, squads of cavalry, and the company of detachments of infantry march on and off, and during the battle scene, field artillery, drawn by horses, is hurried across the stage, giving to it all a most realistic effect.

The announcement is made that "Way Down East" will soon be given at this theater. This production by William A. Brady has had a great success throughout the West. It is asserted that Mr. Brady will see that the Pacific Slope has as thorough a production of the play as any city in this country. Two cars will be employed to transport the paraphernalia and the cast will be selected exclusively by Mr. Brady.

Drama in New York.

[New York Herald, Dec. 2.] At the Garden Hotel, Bernhard and M. Coquelin will again be seen this week in "L'Aiglon." John Drew has for weeks more of "Richard Carvel" at the Empire. Miss Maude Adams can only remain at the Knickerbocker in "L'Aiglon" until the end of Christmas week. Miss Anne Russell's engagement in "A Royal Family," at the Lyceum, ends on February 2, and Mr. Crane remains indefinitely at the Garrick in "David Harum."

This is the last week of Miss Olga Molire in "Sapho," at the Wallack. "The Man of Forty" begins its second week at Daly's tomorrow. "Arizona" has but a few weeks more left at the

dependent convictions and purposes, with an eye not so much to the main chance of setting all the money he can out of his patrons' pockets as to the purpose of having the most popular theater and the best-pleased audiences in the country.

A New Play.

"The Spiritually Romance of Marzac," a comedy by Molly Elliott Seawell and William Young, is one of the attractions of the Theater Republic, New York. The part of Marzac is that of an impetuous journalist, playwright and general romantic, the play is in three acts, with the scenes laid in Paris and vicinity, at the present time. Act I shows a studio in the Latin Quarter, Paris. Act II an open-air restaurant on an island in the Lake Bois de Boulogne, and Act III a Parisian drawing-room.

The new piece is described as a cheerful, blithesome comedy, French, but clean. The story tells of Marzac, who shares apartments with an artist named Fontaine. They are at their wits' end for money, and Marzac, by his landlady, their landlady and tradesman for money due; in fact, the happy-go-lucky Marzac and his companions, so poor are the companions in poverty that but one pair of shoes remains in the apartment. Marzac learns that Fontaine has a rich uncle in America, and he causes the publication of a story that Fontaine has died and left Fontaine \$2,000,000.

The story circulates, and their fortunes change. Creditors come to Marzac for their rent, and Duval, a rich brewer who had disowned Marzac, and a fine musical leader, should hand, welcomes him as a future son-in-law. In the second act the landlady, who has been waiting for Marzac to prove to be a contract marriage. Fontaine declares he did not intend to sign such a money-bag in his room. She had found the original manuscript of Marzac's romance about the landlady, and she had been waiting for Marzac to prove to be a contract marriage. The conversation is overheard by a stranger, who offers to help the young man out of his difficulties. He really Fontaine's uncle returned to France from America. This person, who is a series of complications in the third act, through which Marzac figures his way, superbly by most ingenious prevarication.

PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Coquelin is said to be desirous of playing "Sherlock Holmes" in France, and may obtain the rights for that country.

William Collier intends to star next season in H. M. Blossom, Jr.'s "Checkers," dramatized probably by the actor himself.

Roland has gone to Cambo for his health. There are grave rumors about his condition, but anything definite is hard to obtain.

George Cayvan, said to be suffering with nervous prostration, has gone to Sanford Hall, Flushing, N. Y., for rest and recuperation.

"Billy" Emerson, the noted minstrel, who made more than \$100,000 during his career as an entertainer, is said to be ill and in a hospital in Cincinnati.

Brieux has placed a play, "Les Remplacantes," with Antoine. Maurice Bernhardt's drama, "The Lady and the Unicorn," has been accepted at the Ambigu.

The advance sale for Bernhardt and Coquelin at the Garden Theater, New York, was the largest in the city in the past season, amounting to \$33,000.

C. Haddon Chambers, the English dramatist, is coming to America next month to make a tour of the country. He is said to be contemplating writing.

It is said that William H. Crane has made such a hit with "Harum" in New York that he will probably play the entire season there.

Robert Edison will be Amelia Bingham's leading man in the new play, "The Climbers," about January 1.

"Foxy Quiller" has not been in the road. Henry Miller is spoken of as the attraction to follow at the Broadway house.

Queenie Vassar is to leave the May Irwin company and will have a prominent part in the forthcoming production of Barnet's "The Lady and the Unicorn."

At Newark, N. J., recently Herbert Kealey and Elsie Shannon presented for the first time their new comedy, "My Lady Dainty," which was written by Madeline Lucette Ryley.

The European rights in "The Little Corporal" have been sold by composer Engelender to parties in Berlin, and Vienna people have purchased "The Kaffir King" from him.

Henry E. Dixey will shortly be given another opportunity to star under the direction of the Lieber Company. Richard H. Hays, who has been playing "The Lord and the Lady" at the "Bibber," will be used as the vehicle.

Estelle Mortimer will shortly leave the Richard Mansfield company to originate a comedy role in "Fitch's 'Captain Jinks,' which will be produced for the first time in January.

George Edwards, the successful London manager, reported to be negotiating for the services of Elsie Fay, the little lady who made such a stalling hit in "The Lady and the Unicorn."

"Richard Mansfield's Acting Edition of Shakespeare's 'King Henry V.'" will soon be published by McClure, Phillips & Co. It is said to be a new edition of Mansfield's arrangement of the play is based chiefly upon Rolle's edition of Shakespeare.

When Charles Hawtry makes his appearance in this country next season, under the management of the Lieber Company, he will bring with him an entirely new play, entitled, "A Message From Mars," now being played with success in London.

Sara Bernhardt has announced the plays she will be seen in during her stay in America. They are "L'Aiglon," "Hamlet," "Frou-Frou," "La Dame Aux Camellias" and probably "Tartuffe." Coquelin says that of all his parts he likes Cyrano best.

George W. Lederer finally relinquished possession of the Casino on November 30, and the Silvers brothers, not expected to secure the house until February 1, took charge, with Gus Barnes in active authority. An English syndicate, it is said, may build a new theater here for Mr. Lederer.

Of the four American plays produced in New York this season, "Arizona," "Foxy Quiller," "David Harum" and "Lost River" are the first to achieve a one-act success. "Arizona" is the first to achieve a one-act success. "Arizona" is the first to achieve a one-act success.

There is a scarcity of light opera prima donnas over in London, and Thomas B. Davis, the Frohman of that city, has been endeavoring to secure an American talent. Helen Bertram, formerly of the Bostonians, has already been engaged to play at the Lyceum here all season, as she is with the "Foxy Quiller" company.

Miss Lesing goes from New York to London, where she is known as "the leading girl" part in the Christmas pantomime at the Lyceum. She is said to be a competent man at some of our theaters because of the persistence of the claque on such occasions. She is said to be a competent man at some of our theaters because of the persistence of the claque on such occasions.

"The Battle of the Strong," dramatized by Edward E. Rose and Willis Steel, from Gilbert Parker's novel, at Macaulay's Theater, Los Angeles, on November 29. The dramatization follows the novel quite closely and is acceptable, though some changes would improve it. The second and third acts have very strong climaxes.

Edwin H. Vanderfelt, the prominent English actor, died in London on Sunday afternoon, December 17, of Bright's disease. His passing was a loss to the theater. He had been in apparent good health. He was actively engaged in his professional work, and recently had taken the Court Theater for a term ending January 25, 1901.

CHURCH MUSIC.

The Programmes to be Presented at Today's Services by Los Angeles Choirs.

Programmes of church music, intended for publication in this journal, should be placed in the office, in proper form, and should reach this office not later than 10 a.m. Saturday.

FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Morning: Anthem, "One There Above All," by J. S. Bach. Choir: "The Word," offertory, solo by Mrs. Maud Mott Fassel.

Evening: Anthem, "I Sought the Lord" (Stevens); response, "May the Words," offertory, solo, "A Song of Triumph," Leo Shaw. Choir: Mrs. Harwood, organist and director; Mrs. Maud Fassel, alto.

INDEPENDENT CHURCH OF CHRIST. Morning: Organ, "Elevation" (Rosen-Westbrooke); choir, "There is a Green Hill Far Away" (Gounod); Miss Koss, Mr. Wood and choir. "Come Unto Me" (Harris). Miss Brown; organ, "March" (Costa). Miss Harwood, organist and director.

CHURCH OF THE UNITY. Flower street. Morning: Organ, "Elevation" in D minor; choir, "Ariele Shine! For the Light of the Lord" (R. F. S.). "Prayer" (F. H. Colby); tenor solo, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" (Buck); organ, "Nuptial March" (Gull-mant); solo, "The Lord's Prayer" (Allison). Mrs. Scarborough; trio, "I Waited for the Lord" (Mendelssohn); Mrs. Colby; Mrs. Scarborough; Miss Young; solo, "Gentle, Holy Saviour" (Gounod); Mrs. Shank; offertory, "The King of Love My Shepherd Is" (Buck); organ, "Nuptial March" (Gull-mant); solo, "The Lord's Prayer" (Allison).

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MUSIC AND MUSICIANS. "SOMETHING should be done to improve the orchestral condition in this city, the present status being unimprovable to artists, to the public, and to the intelligent orchestral musicians themselves. No solo artist can appear in New York, and secure proper orchestral accompaniment, because there is no permanent orchestra, no opportunity for proper rehearsing, no homogeneous mass of players, as substitutes for a possible permanent orchestra, and no esprit de corps among the players. Every effort to establish a permanent orchestra has been wrecked on the shoals of the opera, which assumes all that available surplus that might be available for a permanent orchestra fund. One wealthy man must, therefore, be found to do the great work."

The above from the New York Musical Courier might with propriety be the voice of this city. The efforts of musicians here to promulgate orchestral excellence should have the interest, cooperation and sympathy of all lovers of the divine art. The cities of the Pacific Slope will fall to hear many beautiful solos if the orchestral condition is a heavy burden, and a city like Los Angeles, with its native musical talent, and its musical resources, should be given every encouragement in the laudable effort to support a fine orchestra.

At the Los Angeles Theater. The Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra, Harley Hamilton director, will give its first concert Friday afternoon, December 22, at 8 o'clock.

For the last three years the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra has been a musical feature of the city. Director Hamilton and his musicians have given time, talent and money to advance the musical interest and culture of this city. Gradually this organization has perfected itself, and by subscriptions voluntarily given by our citizens, and the subscription of the city, it has become a permanent feature of the city.

The Gounod Society of New Haven, Ct., has successfully entered its sixteenth season, rehearsals progressing favorably under Sig. Agramonte's direction.

Coleridge Taylor will, it is understood, compose the incidental music for the Wagner production of "The Ring of the Nibelung" at the Lyceum Theater, London.

The Musical Courier states that Blanche Marchesi gave her debut at the opera in Prague, Bohemia, as Brunhilde in "Walkure" and created a sensation.

In Racine, Wis., musical people recently attended a reception held in honor of Prof. T. Elberg, director of the Hamlet Society, and other Danish vocal organizations.

Carl Wiedenmann, for a long time past member of the Leipzig opera, who created the title roles in "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," entered on his 80th year on September 25.

Alma Webster Powell, a young American soprano and native of Brooklyn, appeared in "Valentine in the Huguenois" in Breslau, Germany, recently, and made a pronounced success.

The field is nearest to the heart of the general public like that of our own Sousa, and its renditions of waltzes and dances music, operas and popular orchestral numbers of a catchy and dainty nature, cannot be surpassed or equaled.

He sets the blood glowing, the pulse stirring, and arouses enthusiasm as no heavy, solid music could possibly do, and as the New York Herald aptly says: "Strauss deserves the gratitude of all classes of people for making their brighter, happier and lifting them out of their common, everyday life by the melodious nature of his orchestra work."

Edward Strauss and his orchestra have been the greatest favorites all over Europe for years, and this present American tour has also been a series of triumphs. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the large cities having greeted them with brilliant crowded houses.

Music in the Schools. (Omaha Bee.) Ever since the great Victor Hugo pronounced music the most exact of all the sciences the King of Music has been a constant reminder of the world has become gradually more interested in the development of musical tendencies. Our public schools today have their musical hours, and while many teachers know little about the science of an art or a science, still there is an art movement on foot among these educational institutions toward the better knowledge of music and a more thorough understanding of the rules which govern musical composition. The study of music is an absorbing study and is founded on scientific lines, and musicians are indebted to the late German scientist Helmholtz for his wonderful elucidations of what were previous to his time considered mysterious.

Students in the schools today are pressed into the study of geometry, trigonometry, algebra and kindred sciences, which are excellent branches of study for mental development, but whose ultimate practical application is open to conjecture. Why not then establish a department for the study of simple harmony or theory of music? Much good might be accomplished, and young students would derive many benefits from a course in the fundamental principles of music, while the rising generation would learn to look upon music as a real science, and upon musicians as students, masters or scientists, according to grade.

Piano Music. [Musical Age.] A notable feature of the opening musical season is the great prominence given to pianoforte music and the lively interest taken in its development. Pianists of striking ability are now giving concerts and recitals in continuous succession, and attracting the patronage of both sexes. Go to any of the recitals of the leading pianists and you will see young men and women carrying off rolls of music containing the works announced on the programmes. They follow the interpretation of these compositions with the closest scrutiny, and mark the style of rendering, the peculiarities of rhythm, the points of expression, the dramatic effect of manipulation. Such study is as valuable as any lesson can be and far more interesting.

French Opera Company. [Musical Courier.] The director of the enterprise is M. Berliet, born in San Francisco, but passing his life after childhood in Europe. He is himself an artist, having a fine baritone voice, and being one of the best opera singers in the world. He has a number of affairs, will use his abilities in the direction with the success we hope to see. After two months with his own Manchester band.

Aus der Ohe is soon to join the ranks of foreign pianists who have come to this country for concert work, and will play in February. Aus der Ohe is soon to join the ranks of foreign pianists who have come to this country for concert work, and will play in February.

Among the singers besides Mlle. Gifford will be the tenor, Gerome, of the Paris Opera and Opera Comique, whose last year was passed at the Monnaie, in Brussels; Mlle. Nina Pack, a star of the Paris Opera Comique; Mlle. Taxis, a dramatic soprano; M. Bruckman, known in New Orleans, and others.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Music. An eastern exchange says that the hymns of Sir Arthur Sullivan are known all over the Christian world, and find a place in all the hymnals now in our churches. That of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, for instance, contains no less than seven of these tunes, which were all composed originally for the Church of England. Several of them, and notably, the spirited melody, "Onward, Christian Soldier," are sung in different languages all over the world where the hymns of Sullivan are known.

The above from the New York Musical Courier might with propriety be the voice of this city. The efforts of musicians here to promulgate orchestral excellence should have the interest, cooperation and sympathy of all lovers of the divine art. The cities of the Pacific Slope will fall to hear many beautiful solos if the orchestral condition is a heavy burden, and a city like Los Angeles, with its native musical talent, and its musical resources, should be given every encouragement in the laudable effort to support a fine orchestra.

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Coleridge Taylor will, it is understood, compose the incidental music for the Wagner production of "The Ring of the Nibelung" at the Lyceum Theater, London.

The Musical Courier states that Blanche Marchesi gave her debut at the opera in Prague, Bohemia, as Brunhilde in "Walkure" and created a sensation.

In Racine, Wis., musical people recently attended a reception held in honor of Prof. T. Elberg, director of the Hamlet Society, and other Danish vocal organizations.

Carl Wiedenmann, for a long time past member of the Leipzig opera, who created the title roles in "Lohengrin" and "Tannhauser," entered on his 80th year on September 25.

Alma Webster Powell, a young American soprano and native of Brooklyn, appeared in "Valentine in the Huguenois" in Breslau, Germany, recently, and made a pronounced success.

The field is nearest to the heart of the general public like that of our own Sousa, and its renditions of waltzes and dances music, operas and popular orchestral numbers of a catchy and dainty nature, cannot be surpassed or equaled.

He sets the blood glowing, the pulse stirring, and arouses enthusiasm as no heavy, solid music could possibly do, and as the New York Herald aptly says: "Strauss deserves the gratitude of all classes of people for making their brighter, happier and lifting them out of their common, everyday life by the melodious nature of his orchestra work."

Edward Strauss and his orchestra have been the greatest favorites all over Europe for years, and this present American tour has also been a series of triumphs. Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and all the large cities having greeted them with brilliant crowded houses.

Music in the Schools. (Omaha Bee.) Ever since the great Victor Hugo pronounced music the most exact of all the sciences the King of Music has been a constant reminder of the world has become gradually more interested in the development of musical tendencies. Our public schools today have their musical hours, and while many teachers know little about the science of an art or a science, still there is an art movement on foot among these educational institutions toward the better knowledge of music and a more thorough understanding of the rules which govern musical composition. The study of music is an absorbing study and is founded on scientific lines, and musicians are indebted to the late German scientist Helmholtz for his wonderful elucidations of what were previous to his time considered mysterious.

Students in the schools today are pressed into the study of geometry, trigonometry, algebra and kindred sciences, which are excellent branches of study for mental development, but whose ultimate practical application is open to conjecture. Why not then establish a department for the study of simple harmony or theory of music? Much good might be accomplished, and young students would derive many benefits from a course in the fundamental principles of music, while the rising generation would learn to look upon music as a real science, and upon musicians as students, masters or scientists, according to grade.

Piano Music. [Musical Age.] A notable feature of the opening musical season is the great prominence given to pianoforte music and the lively interest taken in its development. Pianists of striking ability are now giving concerts and recitals in continuous succession, and attracting the patronage of both sexes. Go to any of the recitals of the leading pianists and you will see young men and women carrying off rolls of music containing the works announced on the programmes. They follow the interpretation of these compositions with the closest scrutiny, and mark the style of rendering, the peculiarities of rhythm, the points of expression, the dramatic effect of manipulation. Such study is as valuable as any lesson can be and far more interesting.

French Opera Company. [Musical Courier.] The director of the enterprise is M. Berliet, born in San Francisco, but passing his life after childhood in Europe. He is himself an artist, having a fine baritone voice, and being one of the best opera singers in the world. He has a number of affairs, will use his abilities in the direction with the success we hope to see. After two months with his own Manchester band.

Aus der Ohe is soon to join the ranks of foreign pianists who have come to this country for concert work, and will play in February. Aus der Ohe is soon to join the ranks of foreign pianists who have come to this country for concert work, and will play in February.

Among the singers besides Mlle. Gifford will be the tenor, Gerome, of the Paris Opera and Opera Comique, whose last year was passed at the Monnaie, in Brussels; Mlle. Nina Pack, a star of the Paris Opera Comique; Mlle. Taxis, a dramatic soprano; M. Bruckman, known in New Orleans, and others.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's Music. An eastern exchange says that the hymns of Sir Arthur Sullivan are known all over the Christian world, and find a place in all the hymnals now in our churches. That of the Reformed (Dutch) Church of America, for instance, contains no less than seven of these tunes, which were all composed originally for the Church of England. Several of them, and notably, the spirited melody, "Onward, Christian Soldier," are sung in different languages all over the world where the hymns of Sullivan are known.

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We answer the question briefly. If you have an artery in your arm, you do not take internal medicine to cure it. YOU USE LOCAL APPLICATIONS. Similarly, if your urethral ducts become weakened and relaxed, you do not take internal treatment. YOU MUST PASS THROUGH THE LOCAL

Varicocele. Varicocele is an accumulation of stagnant blood in the veins, due solely to imperfect circulation, and has its origin in a diseased and torpid Prostate Gland. Operations in this dis-

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Contracting and strengthening the ducts. STOPPING drops and curing the worst cases. Cures the "Prostate Gland" soluble Bacteria. Cleanses, digests and forever removes the threat.

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twelve cents a week. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. I have written you to tell other sufferers of it—this is all I ask. It cures all—sore or itchy.

Now if you feel a bearing-down sensation, some of impending evil, pain in the back or bowels, creeping feeling to the spine, a desire to urinate frequently, hot flashes, weakness, frequent desire to urinate, if you have Leucorrhoea, Whites, or the placement or falling of the womb, Profuse, burning, Painful Periods, Pains or Cramps.

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mean more than your money's worth to you all. —to some better gifts for the money; to others the gifts they had expected to buy and some money back. We stand alone in this. As originators, we are also maintainers of low prices. We ask no more in December than in August. Prices are no higher when you are willing to pay more than when you are not. That's why

Folks Anxious to Get the Most Gifts, and the Best for the Money, Come to the Broadway.

Books and toys and games and dolls are getting the biggest crowds, so what you want most you must hurry for fastest.

Pocketbook and Card Case 25c.
Strong leather guage, black and colors. Pocketbooks 48c—Of seal, morocco, alligator, some have double compartments, strong and durable. Pocketbooks 98c—Well made, strong leather guage, channels lined.

Toys! Games!

Every One Cut—Read!

Children's Chairs Size 6 by 11 inches, and painted a bright red; just half price for this holiday selling.	8c
Stick Horse With good strong wheels, horse, head and bridle; a toy that will give a world of pleasure and enjoyment to the small owner.	6c
Tambourines Large size, with polished frames and brass Cimbals; specially priced for holiday selling.	21c
Real Violins Large size, something that will bring delight to any child, and priced so low that it is within easy reach.	29c
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Blackboard With slatted surface, alphabetical frame, good clear letters, size 20 by 20 inches and only.	39c
West Point Cadet A very interesting game, new and full of life and enjoyment; you may have them while they last at.	25c
Steeple Chase A game that entertains and interests young and old alike; new and perfect; don't judge it by the price.	15c
Writing Desk Of oak, with double lift cover, folding legs, slate on reverse side of lid; a regular \$1.50 value for.	75c
Doll Beds Of iron, neatly enameled in red, blue and green; the thing for the little housekeeper; size 12 by 24 inches and only.	39c
Air Rifles Simply constructed with good strong spring, nothing that will get out of order; shoots real No. 8 shot. Priced for holiday selling at.	75c
Doll Buggies Have good strong body and four wheels; Reduced for.	15c
Wheelbarrows Strongly made and nicely painted, a very substantial as well as useful toy for the little man and only.	7c
Guns The kind that shoots arrows, strongly made and simple, neatly stained; only.	3c
Steam Boats Of steel, with masts and smoke stacks, a model torpedo boat, this holiday price only.	10c
Toy Cart Strongly made, with spoked wheels, and box that is 5 inches wide and 10 inches long; long enough.	5c
Child's Rockers Of solid oak, with spindle turned and carved supports; just like big folk's rockers but only.	43c
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Saw Horse and Saw Horse is of good hard wood, well made and strong; saw has steel blade and sharp teeth; with these implements it is fun to saw wood for mama; only.	7c
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January Standard Patterns Here.
The Fashion Sheet is a whole lot for nothing; the Designer is more for a dime and the January patterns represent the styles of today in tangible form. The improved Standard patterns now sell at 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c and 35c—none higher.

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We are ready for the largest book week yet. We have every kind of book you want: Historians, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Essays, Religious works of

—Testaments of French Morocco, Gilt Edges, 25c.
—French Morocco, Divinity Circuit, for 35c. Has red covers and red under gold edges.
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Table I, Copyrights 69c.
Handsome cloth bound books, printed on the best of paper, in clear, large type. Among the well known authors are:
Correll, Hope, Kipling, Glasgow, Churchill, Mitchell, Merriman, Davis, Doyle, Budge, Chalmers, Dumas.
69c

Table IV, 25c Books for 12c.
The Arundel series—cloth bound and carefully printed on good paper from good type. Among them are: Arabian Nights, Last Days of Pompeii, Robinson Crusoe, etc., by such favorite authors as:
Verne, Doyle, Cooper, Marritt, Carey, Kingsley, Mulock, Hallifax, Ruskin, Dumas.
12c

Table V, 50c Books for 17c.
The Wedgwood Series, that contains some of the most popular works of the day, hundreds of titles from which to select, written by the world's best writers are:
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Table VI, 75c Books for 49c.
Here you will find The Little Minister, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and a host of other books that are in to grace the library—dignified in matter and make-up. Only best writers have contributed.
Lytton, Backmore, Elliot, Meredith, Jerome, Barrie, Nesbitt, Hawthorne.
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Table III, 75c Books for 29c.
Known as the Best of the Library—by some to the line edition. Among them are fiction, essays, poetry, history, travel, selected from the world's best literature. More than 80 titles from which to select, by such authors as:
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Good bound of course, the printing is good, the paper is good. They have gilt tops, they are pretty, among the authors are:
Cooper, Henry, Dumas, Correll, Hugo, Kipling, Thackeray.
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Table VII, Child's Books 22c.
Books gotten up in the very choicest way. Stories and pictures to charm and instruct the little ones. Books that sell everywhere for 40c; are here this sale for 22c.
Red Riding Hood, Little Bo Peep, Three Little Pigs, Jack and the Bean Stalk.
22c

Table VIII, Sale of Poets.
Tomorrow morning, we place on sale, three of the most popular standard editions of Poets, at special sale prices. They are:
The Cabinet Edition for Longfellow, Whittier, Burns, Tennyson, Holmes, Lowell.
69c

The Household Edition for Longfellow, Holmes, Lowell, Aldrich, Lamson, Tenneyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Milton, Keats, etc.
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The Cambridge Edition for Tennyson, Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Milton, Keats, etc.
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Know that, then read these prices.

24c—White Laces, plain hem-stitched.	45c—Linen, beautifully embroidered in variety of designs; very dainty.
44c—All linen, full size.	69c—Fine linen centers, edged with Normandy lace, dainty insertion to match.
44c—Fancy lawn, lace trimmed, fancy corners.	75c—Large, choice collection. Lace lines with lace and insertion, others with lace and insertion to match.
74c—Lawn, Val lace or hemstitched, unbordered corners.	89c—Linen lines, trimmed with finest lace and insertion to match.
10c—Very dainty, fancy lace edges, embroidered corners or insertion trimmed.	96c—Linen and silk centers, edged with lace and insertion.
19c—Fine lawn or linen, hemstitched insertion and lace embroidery or handsome lace corners.	\$1.00—Daintiest handkerchiefs made, hemstitched, edged, trimmed off with lace and lawn to match.
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Of Silks or Dress Goods make Splendid Gifts.

To help you give such sensible, useful gifts, we have fixed up these stuffs in waist- and suit-lengths, giving the whole thing to you for much less than what you would pay for it by the yd.

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Black Perleia That sells by the yd. for \$1.50. It's 99 worth, you may give it to some one as a Christmas present for \$5.76.

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Goods that sell regularly from \$1.25 to \$2.25 a yard, 3 1/2 yards of which will be sold you as a Christmas present at \$3.39. Choose from:
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You may choose from goods that sell for 50c to 65c a yard, as:
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42-in. Silk Finished Mohair Brocades in purple, red, brown or blue.
7 1/2-yd. Suit Lengths \$1.73.
Here you may choose from goods that sell over the counter for 39c and 45c a yard, as:
36-in. Novelty Suitings, rough weaves.
38-in. Henriettes, black and colors.
38-in. Mohair Brocades.

Ladies' Suits and Wraps Must Go.

\$10 Suits Cut to \$4.28.
Serge, homogen or cheviot, rector jackets, silk lined; skirts plain but flaring, lined.

\$15 Suits Cut to \$9.38.
All-wool homogen in colors, brown, blue and two shades of gray. Opal, silk lined; skirts cut in the latest way, lined and bound.

\$15 Suits Cut to \$11.84.
For walking: all-wool, double-breasted homogen; double-breasted jacket, 3 1/2 inches long, tailored seams; skirt cut in new 6-gore effect, finished around bottom with scalloped stitching.

\$6.50 Golf Skirts for \$4.50. Entire line double-faced golf skirts, all colors, blue and 4 shades of gray, strictly man cloth, tan, bound bottom with 10 or 14 rows stitching.

\$18.50 Suits Cut to \$16.44.
Of cheviot in color only; 37-inch, double-breasted jacket, silk lined, revers of tailor-stitched Pansse valves, circular blouse skirt, trimmed with bands of contrasting color.

\$26.50 Suits Cut to \$21.88.
Broadcloth, in navy, black or color; strictly man-tailored in the newest style; jackets lined with silk, skirts cut with flounce, lined with percaleine.

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Broadcloth, either jacket or Russian effect, trimmed with bands of contrasting color, real bid ends, skirt in latest French design; suit lined throughout with silk.

\$7.50 Golf Capes for \$4.90. Of all-wool golf cloth, tan, bound bottom with 10 or 14 rows stitching.

6 Rogers & Bros.' Knives \$2.19
A 1 Star Pate—Bain fruster, 100% quality needs no description—name tells what they are.

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The A 1 Star quality—Bain fruster handles—hand ground.

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A standard quality—every piece is stamped. The bowls are large and hand burnished.

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50c—Blue or green, with gilt.
50c—Blue, green, clear, with gold.
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10c—In fancy jars with glass stoppers.
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Silver Novelties.
50c—These articles guaranteed to be 99.9% silver.
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10c—Round, beveled edge, handle or case.
10c—Easel with rose bud on glass.
10c—Plated, white metal back, ornate trimmings.
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English Military Brushes.
50c—Set, shoddy, sterling silver mountings, extra long bristles.
\$1.00—Of plain shoddy.
\$1.00—Genuine ebony, stamped, sterling silver mountings.

Hair Combs.
50c—Side Combs of fine quality shell, plain or set with rhinestones.
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80c—Fancy Black Combs, put up in pretty boxes.
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80c—In gilt or silver, with padlock.
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Bracelets.
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Ebony Toilet Articles
The deep ebony black is touched off with sterling silver, making the articles very pretty and attractive.
Nail Pushers, 50c.
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50c—Many shapes and styles with colored stone settings.
10c—Variety of shapes—stone settings.
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Flat Pins
50c—With brilliant settings—neat.
50c—Comprising cigar holder and pipe, in fancy box.

Smoker's Sets
\$1.00—Fancy satin lined box, with pipe, cigar, cigarette holder, ash tray and match safe.
\$1.00—Gold lined box with mirror, ash pipe, cigar, cigarette holder and match safe.

Men's Jewelry.
On hand, 10c—Gilt and pearl, very neat.
50c—Sterling silver, dumbbell style.
Link Buttons, 40c—50c, 10c and \$1.00 gold plated to dumbbell and lever action.
Large assortment of patterns, guaranteed.

Shirt Front Sets.
50c—Consisting of three buttons of pearl, plain or engraved gold; separable tube.
Waistcase, 10c—Jagoroll's Yankee watch which sells the world over for \$1—back wind and back set—guaranteed for 1 year.

50c Watch Chains.
Plated, in a large assortment of designs—good and serviceable for boys.

Pocket Knives.
10c to \$1.00—In 2, 3 and 4 blades, plain, polished horn and pearl handles, polished steel blades, extra finish, all sizes, shapes and styles.

Match Safes.
\$1.00—Of sterling silver, 985-1000 fine, in fancy embossed boxes, with key, pocket size, sold by others at \$1.50.
50c—Nickel, plain or engraved, patent map case.

The Broadway Pique, \$1.—Of lamb skin, excellent for wear; just the thing for shopping or evening new shades, \$1.

Silk Lined Mocha Gloves, \$1.25.—Of the best silk, lined with mocha, come in black, white and gray with silk linings to match or in contrasting colors around outdoor wear; \$1.25.

The Alina \$2.—Of the finest kid, plume cover, all the latest shades, including gray, black, tan, beige, black and white, \$2.

Dressed Dolls Pretty dressed in all the latest styles, with dainty little hats to match; little beauties for which you would have to pay 50c elsewhere, here only.....

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Toilet Sets 69c.—Consisting of comb and brush in fancy box, neatly lined.

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Toilet Sets \$1.75.—Comprising comb, brush and mirror in fancy satin lined box.

Toilet and Manicure Sets \$2.25.—Large size in fancy box. Manicure Sets \$1.19.—Consisting of five articles—fancy box, nicely lined.

Smokers' Sets 49c.—Comprising pipe and match safe in box, well lined.

Smokers' Sets \$1.59.—Consisting of pipe, cigar and cigarette holder, match safe and ash tray in fancy satin lined box.

Shaving Sets \$2.25.—Comprising razor, shaving brush and mug in fancy satin lined box, mirror attached.

Fancy Boxes 49c.—For gloves, handkerchiefs or neckties, silk covered, hand painted.

Fancy Boxes 89c.—Gloves and handkerchiefs boxes, silk covered and lined throughout, hand painted in pretty floral designs.

Glove Boxes 98c.—Also handkerchief and necktie boxes covered and lined throughout, artistic hand painted on cover.

Cuff and Collar Boxes 49c.—Very neat and strong, large size, pretty designs, silk covered.

Fancy Boxes 25c.—For gloves, handkerchiefs, trinkets and work boxes, in neat and pretty designs, strong and well made.

Fancy Articles 25c.—Including whisk holders, pen, match and hair pin holders and spectacle boxes, all very pretty and useful.

Fancy Boxes 38c.—For gloves, handkerchiefs or neckties of fancy Japanese straw, with pretty hand painted cover.

Gifts for Men.

Are easily priced.

Men's Suspenders.
Satin, 48c—Handsomely embroidered—variety of colors, large pattern buckle, come in glass covered box.

Satin, 73c—Very pretty embroidered designs, all colors, kid ends, large fancy buckles, come in glass covered box.

All-Silk, 75c—Elegant patterns and colorings, real bid ends, glove button fasteners, fancy.

Men's Neckwear.
All-Silk 49c—New shape tecks, four-inches and imperials in a full line of the best patterns and colorings, worth 75c.

Silk 73c—Tecks, imperials and four-inches, come in box. Nothing better shown elsewhere for \$1.00.

Walking Sticks.
Silver Mounted 98c—Of best quality Congo wood. Variety of shapes in handles.

Men's Suspenders.
gilt and nickel buckles, come in box.

Fine Silk, 98c.—With large handsome sterling silver buckles with place for name, real kid ends, in solid colors, extra well made, worth \$1.25, come in box.

Pure Silk, \$1.50—In solid colors and fancy designs, best grade kid ends and large sterling silver buckle with place for name, come in box.

Men's Handkerchiefs.
Japonette 69c—A fine imitation of silk, just as soft, full size, with plain fancy colored border.

Japonette 125c—Fine quality, plain hemstitched, with fancy silk initial narrow or wide hems.

Men's Mufflers.
Extra Fine \$1.48—Very fine two-inch hemstitched border, 50 inches 24 inches wide, plain black or white.

Slippers--Men's and Women's.

These prices and this variety will solve the gift problem for many. Such variety quite unusual even here where we are used to big values.

For Men.
49c For Embroidered Velvet Slippers, new designs.
58c For Everett Slippers of brown kid, Patent leather trimmings.

For Women.
72c For Imitation Alligator Slippers.
63c—New Harvard Tie Alligator Slippers.

For Women.
\$1.48, Red Chrome Kid, hand-stamped, Louis XV heels.
\$1.48, Red Kid, hand-stamped, Louis XV heels.
\$1.48, Patent Leather Dancing Slippers, Louis XV heels.
\$1.48, Fine Dancing Slippers, Louis XV heels, hand-stamped.

Combs, Brushes, Etc.

5c, Pocket combs in cases.
15c, Pocket comb and French mirror in a folding case.
29c, Black ebony comb with silver mounting.
48c, Mottled horn comb, as pretty as the genuine shell.
29c For Celluloid hand glassess.
\$1.19 For a comb and brush set, the bristles are long and stiff, guaranteed to be the best.
\$1.69, Brush and comb set, brush of polished rosewood, sterling silver mounting.

8c, Pocket combs in cases.
15c, Pocket comb and French mirror in a folding case.
29c, Black ebony comb with silver mounting.
48c, Mottled horn comb, as pretty as the genuine shell.
29c For Celluloid hand glassess.
\$1.19 For a comb and brush set, the bristles are long and stiff, guaranteed to be the best.
\$1.69, Brush and comb set, brush of polished rosewood, sterling silver mounting.

98c—For gentleman's English military brushes, good sterling mounted.
98c—Shaving set, a French china mug and holder, lather brush, with china handle, apple blossom on mug and brush.
25c—Glass atomizers with rubber bulbs.

Autograph Albums at 25c

They're celluloid covers embossed in flowers and trim with gilt. Two other special values.

At 10c—With leatherette covers with fancy pictures and gold trimmings and trimmed in gold, size 4 1/2 x 7 1/2 inches.

At 15c—Covered with leatherette with fancy pictures, also 6 1/2 x 9 inches.

Scrap Albums for 48c.

Size 11x14 inches, with fancy gilt mounted covers.

We are open every evening this week. Won't that be fine?

The Busy Corner--Fourth and Broadway.

BUSINESS SHEET.
City News-Markets.
YEAR.
Some Sup
A Man M
If he wears a trun
demonstrate that
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bing; no straps
My
Aluminum
is the ideal material
—Beware of imitations
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Lady Attendant.
Rich
Cut
Glass...
Artistic in design, perfect
in color, dazzling and brill
iant in finish, with a last
ing polish. This is Libbey
Cut Glass.
A gift that is always a delight to a woman.
Cut glass ranks well up among the
practical gifts. We are just in receipt
of a large shipment.
A visit to our
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H. F. V
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OLD CROWN
As the Great Old crown of
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SCHIFFMAN DENTAL CO., 107
We carry the largest and finest lines of
Large discounts on SPOT CASH purchas
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—SPECIAL
Ladies' and Gentlemen's
Cleaned and Pressed...
NON-SHRINK
\$1.2
FROCK SU
Silk Waists, Jackets and
all kinds of Fancy articles
ERLIN DYE WOR
BROADWAY, EAST SIDE OF STREET.
Branch—328 N. Spring Street. Works—Corner W

Some Suppose A Man Must Suffer

If he wears a truss, but it's all a mistake, and I can demonstrate that fact to you, if you like, as I have to hundreds of others. I make and fit trusses that retain any hernia without painful or injurious pressure. No steel springs to rust; no foul elastic webbing; no straps between the limbs; no wear out. My

Aluminum Alloy

Is the ideal material for a truss. Not made elsewhere—beware of imitations.

No Cures Promised.

Just straight, legitimate business. Satisfaction guaranteed or money back.

W. W. SWEENEY,

Lady Attendant. 213 West Fourth St.

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SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1900.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By a Chinaman.

ERRORS CORRECTED.

BY PAK GAW WUN.

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTOE TO THE TIMES.

ANY otherwise well-written article

revel much glaring ignorance, or

willful disregard of the facts to one who

has lived among the yellow fellows

"outrage," and is familiar with their

language, beliefs and customs. The

scribe who exhibits greater facility in

drawing expensive vouchers and depicting

sentiments requiring subsequent cor-

rections, though less thrilling details of

actual occurrences, can be well spared

QUEEN VICTORIA'S CHRISTMAS.

BY CURTIS BROWN.

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Queen Victoria's Christmas this year will be spent at Osborne unless something unforeseen should prevent.

When her aged Majesty goes to Osborne she probably feels much as President McKinley does when he goes to his home in Canton, for the place on the Isle of Wight is her own personal property, and doubtless would be the place she would go to live if England were to conclude suddenly that it could worry along without a royal family and were to cut off Her Majesty's million dollar-a-year salary.

Parts of the present palace were standing when the Queen and Prince Consort bought the property from a private family. The place at once became the particular hobby of the Prince Consort, who personally supervised the enlargement of the buildings and the improvement of the grounds. He bought more land, until the estate now covers 36,000 acres, and whenever he could run away from the cares of the position which he himself described as that of "permanent private secretary to the Queen," he used to putter about at Osborne where he spent his happiest days.

SHE IS STRICTLY RECLUSED.
Osborne is a secluded, comfortable, rambling place from which the public is barred. The Queen never did like to be stared at, but she comes to London occasionally for that purpose because she considers it her duty. She is often seen at Windsor, and Bal-

and later on the Queen sometimes helps the princesses fill them.

FAMOUS DINNER.

On Christmas morning the entire family goes to the palace chapel. After luncheon comes the inevitable drive, which the Queen takes daily, rain or shine, well or ill, and to which she gives credit for the fact that she is in as good condition at 81 as she was twenty years ago, and is likely to last for a good time longer.

The Christmas dinner comes Christmas night, and the baron of beef on the sideboard is flanked with a vast woodcock pie and a royal boar's head which is the inevitable Christmas present of Emperor William of Germany to his august grandmother. The Queen's plum pudding comes down from Windsor, and is so mighty an affair that there is enough for every one of the descendants, all of whom are expected to get a piece, wherever they may be. The first section to be sent off by mail is usually directed to the Queen's grandson-in-law, the Czar of Russia.

The Queen herself gets scarcely a bite of this rich fare, so careful is she of her health and of the advice of her physicians. She is becoming more and more of a vegetarian, although meat is not altogether denied to her, but the plainness of her food is made up by the pains which she insists shall be taken with the cooking of each dish. Some of her pet stewpans have to be carried around by her wherever she goes, like her bed and some of her pictures. More than 300 tin-lined copper saucepans had to be imported to the Vic-

received no response to his knocks, but was told by a neighbor that the Heustons lived at that number. Early yesterday morning the patient became violent, and when he was returned to the County Hospital he was so turbulent that it required four men to hold him until the muffs could be put on him. Mrs. Houston came here from San Diego yesterday and called on her husband at the hospital. Dr. Smith of that institution said last evening that the patient was confined in straps for his own protection and that of the attendants. Houston, he said, had not spoken since arriving at the hospital. Mrs. Houston stated to the hospital authorities that her husband had been studying a great deal and she thought it had caused his condition.

TO MAX MEYER.

The Pleists Committee of 1894-95 has sent the following testimonial to Max Meyer:

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 14, 1900.
To Max Meyer, Esq.—Dear Sir: Understanding that it is your present intention to shortly leave Los Angeles and to make your permanent residence elsewhere, we have thought it our duty to express to you and yours our sincere regret that our city is thus losing one of its old residents and one to whom much is due the fact that the name of Los Angeles is so well known, both here and abroad.

We have at different times, both in public and private life, come closely in contact with you as a dyer, earnest laborer, and know well when called upon you have ever responded with your time, money and personal influence, to the end of materially advancing the prosperity, good name and welfare of our city and its inhabitants, and, further, that not unfrequently, although most is not altogether denied to her, but the plainness of her food is made up by the pains which she insists shall be taken with the cooking of each dish. Some of her pet stewpans have to be carried around by her wherever she goes, like her bed and some of her pictures. More than 300 tin-lined copper saucepans had to be imported to the Vic-

We feel that in losing you Los Angeles loses a good citizen, and a little more can be said of a man, if he has been that.

In closing, permit us to present our sincere regards, and to extend the hope and wish that your future may be clear, bright and with prosperity filled; that your new home, wherever it may be located, will be surrounded with those who will wish you as much good as we do, the undersigned, your friends and co-workers in the past of 1894 and 1895: John F. Meyer, President; K. Rule, Frank J. Thomas, R. W. Friedman, William Le Moyne Wills, J. O. Knapton, F. W. A. Off, H. F. Anderson, Louis F. Vetter, M. H. Newman, Theodore A. Eisen, Hancock Banning, M. T. Owens, W. C. Bluest, H. W. Frank, M. J. J. Harry Siegel, R. W. Burnham, A. Patsch.

ELISNORE.

NOTES AND PERSONALS.
ELISNORE, Dec. 15.—(Regular Correspondence.) The ground is in fine shape for plowing and seeding, and a large acreage is being sown in this valley and in the Wildomar and Murietta valleys. Occasional heavy fogs have done much to keep the ground in good condition. Much grain is up and looking fine.

Ducks and all kinds of game are scarce at present on the lake. Hunters usually expect more ducks after a rain, but the reverse has been the case here.

Mrs. Mrs. F. de Borra, who recently sold her home place here to Mrs. Julia Leile of San Francisco, is making preparations to have her family to San Diego, where her husband, Dr. Alex. de Borra, has been for some time. Dr. de Borra, of Los Angeles, has purchased a home place on the west side of town, and with his wife, will remove there.

Rev. R. M. Day of Lincoln, Neb., has taken a cottage in town and will spend the winter here.

Miss R. A. Lee of Pasadena, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. R. Denny for the past month, returned home Thursday morning.

SANBORN, VAIL & CO.
Have the finest stock of leather goods in the city. Nothing makes a more acceptable and useful gift than a leather bag or suitcase. The quality of the goods is the price is remarkably reasonable. Come over and see. Sanborn, Vail & Co., 217 South Broadway.

BANK ROBBERS CAUGHT.

One of the Three Desperate Men Captured in Ohio Identified as One of the Seville Bandits.

THE NEW ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M. 1. BRIDGEPORT (Ct.), Dec. 15.—One of the three men arrested here after a desperate fight aboard a passenger train, was today identified as one of the robbers of the Exchange Bank of Seville. John Doerschuck, the owner of the Seville Bank, which was robbed on Wednesday night, has identified part of the plunder recovered as being stolen from his bank.

The three prisoners refuse to talk. The members of the gang who escaped have not been captured, having kept their pursuers off with revolvers.

PROSPERITY POINTERS.

The prospects for a good retail this season, the large influx of eastern tourists and the re-election of McKinley all bode a year of prosperity which has never before been equaled. Already inquiries by the scores are arriving from the East from persons who contemplate making their future home in Southern California, and for the persons owning property in California which they are desirous of selling or exchanging, this winter and the coming spring will offer unequalled opportunities. For placing these properties before the eastern purchaser, the Southern California Times in its Midwinter Number offers an exceptional fine medium. This number will be issued January first with an edition which is expected, will reach 100,000 copies, the largest part of which will be mailed to the people. The Southern California Fruit Exchange has subscribed for several thousand copies of this issue, which will be largely sent to people interested in the fruit industry.

Advertising for this issue only will be received at the following rates: For one insertion, 10c; for two insertions, 15c; for three insertions, 20c; for four insertions, 25c; for five insertions, 30c; for six insertions, 35c; for seven insertions, 40c; for eight insertions, 45c; for nine insertions, 50c; for ten insertions, 55c; for eleven insertions, 60c; for twelve insertions, 65c; for thirteen insertions, 70c; for fourteen insertions, 75c; for fifteen insertions, 80c; for sixteen insertions, 85c; for seventeen insertions, 90c; for eighteen insertions, 95c; for nineteen insertions, 1.00; for twenty insertions, 1.05; for twenty-one insertions, 1.10; for twenty-two insertions, 1.15; for twenty-three insertions, 1.20; for twenty-four insertions, 1.25; for twenty-five insertions, 1.30; for twenty-six insertions, 1.35; for twenty-seven insertions, 1.40; for twenty-eight insertions, 1.45; for twenty-nine insertions, 1.50; for thirty insertions, 1.55; for thirty-one insertions, 1.60; for thirty-two insertions, 1.65; 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Robes, Neckwear,
Jewelry, etc.,
Xmas gifts. The
business the big-
est, up-to-date and
for quick sales.

'S,
Third Sts.

for \$2.50.

Automobile
Certified that received
from light and suitable
for \$2.50. Hawley, B.

ta Claus
Table Ta

the exchange
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ne giving and
on Christmas
s dinner, that
and merry mak-
ing for this
as all provide
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ALLON.
Fourth Street
THE MAIN

Good Time

Price

w-some-
buying-on
everybody
public duty.

\$1.1

\$1.8

\$1.8

\$1.8

\$1.8

DAVID NICHOLSON.
ESTABLISHED 1880
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF
FINEST WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
57. hours.
We beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued order for:
100 cases of Fine Champagne, also in plain bottles
100 cases of Fine Champagne, also in plain bottles
We have transmitted your
order to our English representative, and will send you documents
with every bottle for the order of receipt.
Yours respectfully,
David Nicholson
English

Our Retail Department

The excellence and superi-
ority of Woollacott's Gold Med-
al Wines has been conclusively
proved at Paris, where they not
only excited private commen-
dation, but were awarded the
brightest gold medal.

Woollacott's Port, exqui-
site in flavor, soft and mellow.
75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 per gal.
25c, 35c, 50c bottle.

Woollacott's Angelica, full
bodied, sweet.
75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 per gal.
25c, 35c, 50c bottle.

Woollacott's Muscatel,
clean, sweet, highly refined.
75c, \$1.00, \$1.50 per gal.
25c, 35c, 50c bottle.

Claret and Zinfandel, un-
rivalled for daily use on ac-
count of their absolute purity.
50c and 75c per gal.
25c and 35c bottle.

Finest California Brandies
\$2.00 to \$4.00 per gal.
75c to \$1.50 bottle.

**THE CURIOUS
CASE OF HIS BACK.**
MYSTERIOUS STABBING
AND JUMBLED STORY.

When one came here from Red-
land and put up with a "Paragon"
Hotel, he is not a

and coming by turns in im-
mense numbers, on an operation
at the Hospital, lay
due to a mysterious stab-
bing that must have taken place
in the late hours of Friday

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California Wines and Pure Medicinal Liquors.

When you buy your Wines or Liquors from H. J. Woollacott's you buy them at headquarters, and you get headquarters' bottom prices. We import more of the best first-class, foreign liquors than any house in California, and as for our California wines, the "Wine and Spirit Review" shows by actual statistics that two-thirds of the entire Eastern shipments from this section were from Woollacott's.

Our list of patrons is growing faster every day. If you want to get the very finest quality of table wines, medicinal whiskies, or family liquors at the very lowest prices, it lies with you to do so.

We are able to buy low, we are willing to sell low.

Wholesale Dep't of Wines and Liquors.

Salesrooms and Offices 124-126 North Spring Street.

Warehouse and Wine Cellars 245-247 South Spring St., in Woollacott Block. Storehouse in California Warehouse, Arizona and New Mexico, while our wines are used in every part of the United States.

All orders received from salesmen in these territories, or from the trade direct will receive the promptest and most careful attention.

No imitation goods or articles with counterfeit labels kept in stock or offered for sale. Our guarantee goes with every sale for quality of goods, correct measure, and genuineness of article.

We carry a complete stock at all times of everything in the liquor line, including over 600 varieties. It is the most complete stock on the Pacific Coast. The following are some of the standard brands for which I am chief distributor in the Southwest, with quantities recently received.

- CHAMPAGNE.**
(Beware of imitations.)
100 cases G. H. Mumm Champagne, direct from France.
25 cases Monopole (Red Neck).
25 cases Pommery Sec Champagne.
15 cases Ruinart Champagne.
- ALE—Bass' English Ale—Genuine.**
100 cases (Edmond's bottling) 8 doz. bottles in case.
25 cases (Bass' bottling) 8 doz. bottles in case.
25 cases (Bass' bottling) 8 doz. bottles in case.
25 cases (Bass' bottling) 8 doz. bottles in case.
- BEERS.**
1 case Lead Van. Stout Milwaukee Bottled Beer, "the finest brewed."
- BITTERS.**
25 cases Dr. Sloger's Anker-Bitters.
25 cases Anker-Picon.
25 cases Dandelion Bitters.
25 cases Golden Bitters.
25 cases Fernet Branca.
- BRANDIES—Imported.**
(Beware of imitations.)
100 cases E. & F. Martell Cognac Brandy, direct from France.
100 cases Hennessy Cognac.
- CORDIALS—Imported—Direct from France.**
(Beware of imitations.)
100 cases Marie Brizard & Co's French Cordials, the finest in the world, direct from Bordeaux, France, comprising Creme de Menthe, Maraschino, Curacao (orange), Creme de Rose, Creme de Violet, etc.
75 cases French and Italian Vermouth.
25 cases Benedictine (Beware of imitations).
25 cases Benedictine (Beware of imitations).
25 cases Benedictine (Beware of imitations).
25 cases Benedictine (Beware of imitations).
- WHISKIES IN BULK—"Straight" Goods Direct from Kentucky.**
25 barrels W. A. Gales & Co's Old Hermitage, 100 and 50.
10 barrels Old Taylor, 50s.
10 barrels Spring Hill, 50s.
10 barrels McTear, 50s.
10 barrels T. B. Ripley, 50s.
10 barrels J. E. Williams, 50s.
- WHISKIES IN GLASS.**
100 cases Wilson Whisky.
100 cases Chapin & Co's 1882 Old Blend.
10 cases Old Oscar Pepper, 1882 (bottled in U. S. Government warehouse under Government supervision).
10 cases Old 94 Hermitage (bottled in bond under Government supervision).
10 cases Josiah Moore Whiskies.
10 cases Canadian Club Whiskies.
- SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKIES.**
20 cases D. G. L. Scotch Whiskies direct from Scotland.
10 cases Dewar's Scotch.
10 cases James Watson's Scotch.
- CALIFORNIA WINES—In Cases.**
25 cases Vista del Valle Wines.
25 cases Westmore's Cresta Bianca Wines.
10 cases Mt. Rouge Wines. (Bottled by Chascha & Co.)
- WINES—Imported—Direct from France.**
100 cases F. & J. Dupont & Co's Wines, Bordeaux, France, embracing all French types.
- MINERAL WATERS.**
100 cases Bachelin, from Waukegan, Wisconsin.
100 cases White Rock, from Waukegan, Wisconsin.
25 cases Buffalo Lithia, from Virginia.
10 cases Vichy (Columbia) from France.
5 doz. bottles in case.
- GUINNESS STOUT.**
100 cases, 8 doz. bottles in case, bottled by Edmond.
15 cases bottled by Reed (Dagobert) 8 doz. bottles in case.
10 cases bottled by Durie, 8 doz. bottles in case.
10 cases bottled by McKillen (White Label).

H. J. WOOLLACOTT,

124-126 North Spring St. Telephone Main 44.

Frank H. Barry & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1880
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
OF
FINEST WINE, LIQUORS AND CIGARS.
57. hours.
We beg to acknowledge receipt of your valued order for:
100 cases of Fine Champagne, also in plain bottles
100 cases of Fine Champagne, also in plain bottles
We have transmitted your
order to our English representative, and will send you documents
with every bottle for the order of receipt.
Yours respectfully,
Frank H. Barry & Co.
English

Our Retail Department

We carry all the strictly re-
liable whiskies recommended
for medicinal and family use.
Old Kentucky Bourbon, full quart, 75c
Normandy Pure Rye, full quart, .75c
Old Oaken Bucket, full quart, \$1.00

Direct from Kentucky Distilleries
Old Taylor, bottle, \$1.25
Spring Hill, bottle, \$1.25

**Bottled in Bond Under Govern-
ment Supervision.**
Old Oscar Pepper (1882) bottle, \$1.50
Old Hermitage (1884) bottle, \$2.00

We Also Carry

A complete line of all reliable
beverages, etc., and we guaran-
tee everything genuine. In
trading with the largest dealer
you get the lowest prices.

Ale, imported.
Beer.
Alcohol.
Bitters.
Imported and Domestic Brandies.
Imported and Domestic Champagnes.
Imported Cordials.
Holland Gins, imported.
Ginger Ale, imported.
Malt Extracts.
Mineral Waters.
Vista del Valle Wines.
Cresta Bianca Wines.
Mt. Rouge Wines.
Imported Wines.



THE WORLD ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

The Grand Mosque at Oran, Algeria, was erected in commemoration of the expulsion of the Spaniards and with money paid as ransom for Christian slaves.

Both brass band and orchestral instruments continued to be crude, but inventions at the end of the century opened the way for rapid progress. The opheleide was first made, and a trumpet in the Austrian Imperial Band improved upon the idea of adding keys to instruments.

Through the influence of Napoleon, Denmark, Sweden, Russia and Prussia were induced today to enter into a league against the maritime power of England. The Emperor Paul of Russia, the bitter enemy of England, was the head and soul of the league. Paul had already laid an embargo on British vessels in Russian ports, while the Danish government had ordered its vessels to resist "the right of search" claimed by the English.

Nelson was now preparing to attack the Russian fleet, when he received the intelligence of the dissolution of the Maritime League. Emperor Paul had been assassinated on March 4, and Nicholas I, upon ascending the throne, had declared himself a friend of Great Britain and abandoned the hostile league. Prussia, Denmark and Sweden followed the example of Russia, and then the league fell to pieces, after less than four months of life.

The inventions of Arkwright, Hargreaves and Crompton, benefiting as they did almost exclusively the art of cotton spinning, and the unparalleled development of that branch of textile manufacture, largely due to the ingenuity of these inventors, gave the linen trade as it then existed a fatal blow. Down to the end of the eighteenth century the implements used in the preparation of linen yarn—the spindle and distaff—were of the most primitive and inexpensive description.

After unsuccessful attempts at negotiations with the hostile powers which formed the league, the English government sent a powerful naval expedition under Lord Nelson and Sir Hyde Parker to the Baltic. On April 2 the British fleet appeared before Copenhagen, when it was furiously attacked by the Danish fleet. A bloody naval battle of four hours ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Danes, with a loss of 6000 men, while the English lost only 400. Nelson called it the most terrible of his 161 battles. Of the twenty-three ships of the Danish line, eighteen were taken or destroyed. Eighteen hundred Danes were killed.

Among the births of the last year of the eighteenth century of persons who helped make the nineteenth century famous were the following:

Francis Brinley, American lawyer, statesman and author.
Helmuth George Brann, German naturalist.
Catherine Brown, Cherokee teacher.
James Brown, New England publisher.
Thomas Jefferson Bryan, American art collector.
Franklin Buchanan, American naval officer.
Dr. Robert Buchanan, Scottish clergyman.
Oscar Bulles, United States naval officer.

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USEFUL GIFTS

Tabourettes.
Many new and pretty patterns in wood and rattan, the latest shapes and styles. These are sure to be appreciated as gifts. They come at all prices, some as low as 90c Each.

Carpets.
Nothing that you could select for your wife's Xmas present would please her more than would a new carpet, for every good housekeeper appreciates new carpets; we show everything new in style and pattern and would be pleased to show you through our stock and give you prices.

Our stock of Furniture, Carpets and Rugs is the most complete of any we have ever shown. Come and enjoy a look at the new things.

Ladies' Desks.
If you were to go through the whole category of Xmas gifts you could not find anything that a lady would take more comfort with than a nice writing desk. We have them in nearly a hundred styles, some with book cases combined. All different woods and finish, some nice ones At \$7.50.

Fancy Screens.
Have become quite a fad of late, and are as useful as they are pretty. We show an immense assortment, framed in oak and fancy woods, covered with tapestry and other suitable and pretty fabrics. Every one of tasteful design and perfect finish, a present that would be fully appreciated. Priced at \$1.75 and up.

W. S. ALLEN

The Popular Furniture House, 345-347 S. Spring St.

BLOOD POISON

COOK REMEDY CO.
1211 Madison Avenue, Chicago, Ill. For proof of the fact that HYOMEL is the only hope of successfully treating these diseases, see the following: It is guaranteed and your money refunded if it fails. Five days' treatment sent free. Medical advice free. Sold by all druggists or sent by mail. Price, One Dollar Complete, U.S. Trial Unit, 50c. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., CHICAGO, N. Y.

DR. KING & CO.,

128 North Main - - - Los Angeles, Cal.

CONSUMPTION CURED

By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 419 1/2 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Sufferers at Pasadena for throat and lung trouble exclusively. Write for literature.

By DR. W. HARRISON BALLARD, 419 1/2 S. Spring Street, Los Angeles, Cal. Sufferers at Pasadena for throat and lung trouble exclusively. Write for literature.

... 100-barrel tanks near
and has let the contract
... Owing to the lack
... transportation facilities, large

erected a drilling derrick on its property in the western end of the field and will begin drilling again shortly.

Charles Robinson has leased a forty-

until an election of officers takes place. Proxies are being secured here today to be used at the election of a new board of directors.

**The Cause of Most Failures in Life, Both Financial and Social, Can Be Traced to Ill Health---It
Fetters Ambition and Dwarfs Our Capabilities---Disease Breeds Nothing but
Doubt---Is the Mother of Despair and the Father of Cowards**

Study Yourself and Your Ailments Great numbers of people suffer from chronic diseases without any idea of the nature of their affliction. The following symptoms have been carefully arranged to enable many sufferers to understand just what it is that ails them. The proper course for sufferers is this: Read these symptoms carefully over, mark those that apply to your case, and bring this with you to the California State Medical and Surgical Institute. If you live away from the city, send them by mail and ask for mail treatment. In either instance, and whether by mail or office treatment, the patient may be assured of the speediest relief and cure possible to medical science.

Disease of Brain and Nerves

The majority of Nervous Diseases are caused by poisons in the blood. Poisons circulating in the blood harasses the brain and nerves.

"Do you get giddy?"
 "Is your mind dull?"
 "Are you easily scared?"
 "Do you have headaches?"
 "Are you easily excited?"
 "Do your hands tremble?"
 "Does your heart flutter?"
 "Are you easily irritated?"
 "Are you always anxious?"
 "Do your muscles twitch?"
 "Is your temper irritable?"

**Suffering Women, Nervous, Weak,
Diseased**

There is no earthly reason why you should longer endure miseries arising from irregularities. Periodical Headaches

Falling or Displacement of the Womb.
Leucorrhoea, Nervousness, Hysteria, and
the affections, which rob you of your
health, strength and beauty, and make
you prematurely old. Our physicians will
positively cure you. Ladies examined
without exposure.

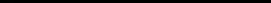
Ladies

"Is your natural sickness easy?"

"Have you periodical headaches?"
 "Have you bearing-down pains?"
 "Do you feel tired or languid?"
 "Is your weight disappearing?"
 "Is your complexion sallow?"
 "Are you subject to dizziness?"
 "Are you constipated?"
 "Are you losing your appetite?"
 "Have you ringing in the ears?"
 "Are you unable to get pregnant?"
 "Are your nerves unstrung?"
 "Have you hysteria?"
 "Is your sleep sound?"
 "Do you have cold feet?"

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DISAPPOINTED HOPES

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SAN

By Robert J. Burdette.

Yardmaster Thomas Peters of New York in speaking with an Associated Press reporter said that the strike with the O.R.T. strikers is superlative absurd."

Circling the Pacific. By Frank G. Carpenter.

ELECTRICITY FOR THE CHINESE.

FORTUNES TO BE MADE IN ELECTRIC LIGHTS, TELEPHONES AND STREET RAILROADS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 30, 1900.—Some of the biggest fortunes of the future will come from the electrical development of China. If the powers by their new treaties can make foreign property secure, a thousand cities and towns will eventually be lighted with electricity, thousands of miles of electric railroads will be built, thousands of telephone companies established, and the result will be millions in dividends.

A Land for the Telephone.

This is a land for the telephone, not the telegraph. It has already about four thousand miles of telegraph which is paying well, but this will be wiped out, and the telephone will take its place. The reason is plain. The Chinese is an idiographic language. It has no alphabet. Each word in it is represented by its own sign, so that it takes tens of thousands of characters to write it. It is impossible to telegraph every character, and so, the common

a devil in it. They look upon talking through wires as a work of magic. They cannot understand it, and they would surely mob the "belle" girls if they were introduced into a town without proper explanation. I heard last night how a Dutchman living near the Grand Canal almost lost his life. He had had something to do with putting up the telegraph line there, and was, I believe, one of the repair men.

Shortly after the wires were put up several of the boys of the neighborhood were found missing. It is not uncommon here for a man who has no son to buy a boy to raise and take his name, so that his ancestral line may go on without a break. Boys are kidnapped for this purpose and sold. The Chinese consider it a great misfortune to lose a son, and so when the report went forth that this Dutchman was the kidnaper the country rose in arms. They gathered about the Dutchman's cottage and accused him of stealing Chinese boys and killing them. Said they:

"We know very well what you are doing. We know that each of the glass insulators on the telegraph posts contains a boy's tongue, and that through these tongues you are able to carry the words from pole to pole."

The Dutchman protested, but it was only by the aid of the soldiers that he escaped with his life.

a circus in the next town. They swarm with beggars. The Chinese are a business nation. A large number of them are devoted to manufacturing, and many of them have their little industry. This fills the highways with men carrying freight. There are hundreds of carts, rows pushed and pulled by men, carrying goods from village to city, or the reverse. There are caravans of camels and long lines of rude carts. In the extreme north, freighting is done largely upon camels, which carry a variety of goods from Peking and Tien-Tsin through the Nankow Pass over the mountains into Mongolia and Manchuria. There is also an enormous traffic on the waterways, which cover China like a net, and a few steamships.

These methods of transport are all slow, and are very expensive. A good electric railroad could take their places. The people would patronize roads, as they do the steam railroads, and the roads would pay dividends from the start. The trouble with securing the concessions, in quieting the superstitions of the people, and last, but by no means least, in the labor unions affected by the change. There are many Chinese. They extend to the cart

old kerosene cans. There are shops in which such ware, and many of the best are made from it. The Chinese are very fond of buying oil they figure on the money value of the cans as well as from the oil itself. This desire to save recently caused a missionary's servant of a missionary to buy a can of oil and try to open it. The boy thought it was so good a can, so he tried to remove the red-hot poker. The result was an unwanted both the oil and the boy.

Candles Which Grow on Trees.

Much of the light of the Yang-tze is from vegetable tallow. Indeed, they have China which grow tallow candles. At Tientsin from which candles can be made. The candles are about twenty feet high when they are heart-shaped leaves of the size of a cherry about as big as a cherry. The leaves look like our hickory nuts. As they grow, they fall off, leaving white seeds, which are removed by boiling. The water has been removed from the seed and it rises in a cream to the surface and is poured into candle molds which look like those in the candle market.

As it cools it hardens and when taken out it is in the form of candles ready for burning. They are also ground and boiled, and a second time removed from them. This wax is known as "white wax." It is one of the chief exports of the rich Chinese as investors.

China is glutted with money, much as the United States is glutted with gold. The telephone companies a large capital could be raised if the powers will demand the right of safety of investments. I am told that the rich Chinese who have trouble in obtaining a fair interest. At present the only way to get a fair interest is to buy property, such as grain shops and house property, or to great that money rarely realizes its value. The Chinese appreciate what interest covers and economizers. They are not anything that promises well if they know the head of it are safe and that the government the official leeches. They have a great deal of money and will go into schemes which are unprofitable.

Li Hung Chang Buys Stocks.

Just now there is much Chinese capital in the mills, silk mills and railroads. I have heard that Li Hung Chang is now in the Tien-Tsin-Kaiping Railroad, in order to buy shares. In this he offers 1,000,000 (one million) worth of stock and asks for about 100,000 (one hundred thousand) shares. This shows how the Chinese look upon the railroad and how they may be made interested only in part. Says Li Hung Chang: "This railroad will be of advantage to the people. The company is a strictly commercial manner and will protect its rights and see that it is honest. Capital of 1,000,000 taels is to be raised. The shares have been distributed, but in order to get faith in the scheme I issue this paper. It must be understood that railroads are in all countries. Our people who have traveled their own eyes the advantages and where the trade will flourish.

"All rich people in foreign countries have a railroad stock as an inheritance for their children. Following the example of foreign countries, we will deal honestly with the shareholders. The result is realized by the railroad company and justly among the stockholders, and the stock to profit thereby. This is important to the officials must see that it will be honest. All the work must be carried on in a country and the business sealed by the managers. Although officials are corrupt, they have no power to transact business. One that it is carried on honestly. Any province desiring shares will apply early for this opportunity.

(Dated the 15th year of Kuang Hsu, 4th day of the 10th month.)

(Signed) "LI HUNG CHANG"

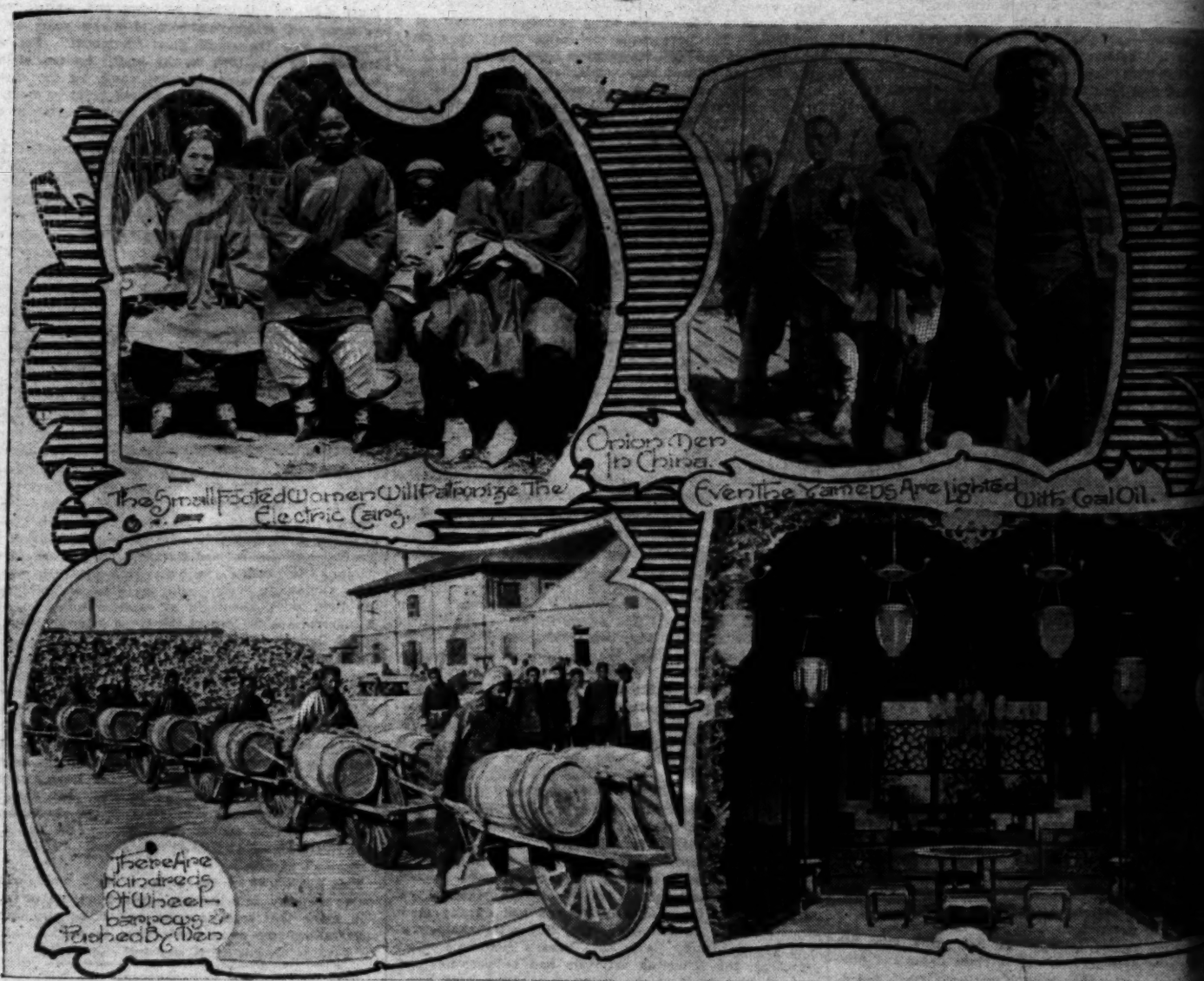
Wanted the Furniture.

In striking contrast with this proclamation of how the Chinese officials naturally love a story I heard of Li Hung Chang. It was when the road was in a special car. The car was probably the most comfortable of the road. It was finished and its furniture was upholstered in the finest material. It contained sofas, tables and chairs. Li Hung Chang rested his large frame in one of the sofas and greatly admired his surroundings and the furniture.

"Gentlemen, this is fine furniture and I am a compliment if the best of it found in the world." The directors dared not affront him. They said they would be delighted to maintain it, and the furniture followed him to the other troubles that the company's official wants free transportation, not only for his servants. On the Peking-Manchuria native soldiers have been demanding free passage recently discovered taking other passengers under the name of servants and soldiers passengers two-thirds the regular fare. The Chinese is peculiar.

Chinese Municipalities and Public Works.

At present the Chinese towns and villages are to issue bonds to construct public works.



words are represented by numbers, and in telegraphing only the numbers are sent. The sending clerk takes down the telegram in Chinese and translates it into numbers. He has a regular code, consisting of page after page of figures and signs, printed in vertical columns. There are ten columns on every page and about ten thousand numbered characters in the book. After he has translated the telegram he transmits it, and the receiver retranslates it into Chinese. This takes a great deal of time, and is expensive. It also causes mistakes, and the result is that the telephone will be used instead.

At present there are telephone companies at most of the open ports. There is one at Shanghai, which has about four hundred subscribers at \$35 a year. Its instruments are of the oldest style, and the service is poor. There is a telephone company in Tien-Tsin, and others at Canton, Hankow and elsewhere.

I believe the telephone could be introduced into all parts of China. We have here a business and manufacturing population, and the demand for quick communication is great. There are many large cities and countless villages. When once the people see that they can make money out of the telephone their superstition in regard to it will pass away. They will learn that the wires are harmless, and not the homes of spirits. The native capitalists will become interested, and the telephone will be everywhere used.

Boys' Tongues as Insulators.

At present the common people think every telephone has

Not long ago a new telegraph line was built from Kiang to Hanchang, about one hundred and fifty miles northward. The people objected, and cut the poles down during the night. The Chinese officials arrested the offenders and bamboozled them, but it was all in vain. At last they cut off the heads of a gang caught in the act, and stuck a head on the top of each pole. That stopped the cutting.

The Chinese government had a similar experience about fifteen years ago, when they brought the telegraph into Peking. The citizens objected because of the Feng Shui. They said that the wires would destroy their luck, and that if the shadow of a pole fell upon the graves of their ancestors the latter would rise up and howl and cause trouble. At first the poles were dug out and the wires cut. Then the Emperor attached a decree to each telegraph pole to the effect that the man who damaged it would be killed, and there was no more trouble.

Electric Railroads.

China is naturally fitted for electric railroads. There is coal in every one of the provinces, so that fuel for generating electricity can be had at low cost.

The people live in villages and cities. They are not good walkers, and the small-footed women especially will patronize the electric cars.

There is an enormous traffic between the different centers. The country roads make you think there must be

wheelbarrow men, and dictate terms to the officials.

Electric Light Companies.

The electric railroad men could also establish light plants. At present this country of 400,000,000 is lighted almost entirely by kerosene, and oil and vegetable tallow. Even the yamens are lighted with oil. None of the native cities have gas, and it is only in the larger cities of the open ports that you find electric plants. The imperial palace at Peking has one. So does one here at Shanghai, and others at Hongkong and Canton. Several of the viceroys have put in electric plants, but such plants are private and do not light the cities. I doubt if there are darker towns in Africa than the municipal centers of China at present. The streets are deserted. A little candle or lamp hangs here and there out in front of a store, but neither gas nor electricity.

The coal oil consumed comes largely from the States, although within the last few years there have been considerable imports from Russia and Germany. At Shanghai enormous oil tanks filled with Russian and American kerosene. I saw Philadelphia kerosene in Tien-Tsin, and I have seen camels laden with Standard Oil cans on the borders of Manchuria.

A Boy Wasted.

A large part of the tinware used in China is

enter.

They swarm with foot passengers, business men, and nearly every one. This fills the highways and there are hundreds of wheelbarrows, carrying goods from the cities. There are caravans of donkeys, mules, and camels, which take the goods to Tien-Tsin through the mountains into Mongolia and the enormous traffic on the way is like a net, and a less traffic.

They are all slow, and come to a good electric railroad system. The people would patronize the electric railroads, and the roads would be quiet. The trouble would be by no means least, in the change. These roads extend to the cart drivers.

There are shops in each town which sell in each town, and many of the buckets of the country are made from it. The Chinese are very economical, and in buying all they figure on the money to be had from the oil as well as from the oil itself.

The desire to have recently caused the death of an American missionary at Chaofoo. The missionary had bought a can of oil and had ordered the oil to be sent to him. The boy thought it would be a pity to let a can of oil go, so he tried to remove the solder with a knife. The result was an explosion, which killed him.

Which Grow on Trees. Most of the light of the Yang-tse Valley is from a vegetable tallow. Indeed, they have trees in Western China which grow tallow candles. At least, they grow berries from which candles can be made. The tree is a well-shaped, about twenty feet high when full grown. It has heart-shaped leaves of the size of a silver dollar and berries about as big as a cherry. The berries have shells which are like our hickory nuts. As they ripen the shells turn red and fall off, leaving white seeds. The whiteness comes from a wax with which the seeds are covered. This is removed by boiling. As the water heats, the wax melts and it rises in a scum to the top. It is then poured into candle molds, in which are made just like those in the candle molds of the United States.

As it cools it hardens and when taken from the molds it is in the form of candles ready for burning. The seeds are also ground and boiled, and a second-rate tallow is obtained from them. This wax is known as vegetable tallow. It is one of the chief exports of the Kukiang region.

China is dotted with money, much as the United States, and is expanding electric light, street railroad and telephone companies. A large capital could be raised from the country if the powers will demand the right treaties as to the use of investments. I am told there are thousands of Chinese who have trouble to make their money into an interest. At present the only outlets are in grain shops and house property, and the risks are so great that money rarely realizes more than a per cent. The Chinese appreciate what interest means. They are not afraid to invest. They are not afraid to invest. They are not afraid to invest. They are not afraid to invest.

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done entirely by the general government, and in laws recently issued as to foreign loans such bonding is prohibited. It may be that the new treaties will change this, and if so, China will be a profitable field for the public works promoter and speculator. The municipalities are now practically free from debt. There are cities here ranging from 100,000 to 500,000 in population which do not owe a cent. They are without waterworks, sewers, gas, electric lights or street cars. They should be improved and bonded, so you see the field for the financial missionary is large.

The same methods that are used in the United States for getting concessions and working the municipalities will avail here. The influence of most of the officials is for sale, and the man who expects to succeed must spend on the lobby. He will be wise if he handles most of the money himself, for some of it is sure to stick to every Chinese hand through which it passes. Every official will expect his squeeze. As an instance, take the concession of the railroad from Chinkiang to Tien-Tsin, a distance of four or five hundred miles, which was granted to Yung Wing, a Chinese capitalist educated in Boston. Yung Wing agreed to pay his influential backers \$300,000 at the start and to give the government 25 per cent. of the gross profits after deducting the running expenses. He was to raise the money for building the road and was to run it and at the end of thirty years was to give it to the government for nothing. He promised so much, in fact, that he was unable to place the property in the United States, as he had expected, and when the officials demanded their \$300,000 he did not have it to give. They were very angry and I am told that it was only by the connivance of the interpreter of our legation in Peking that he got out of that city alive. I cite this to show that the Chinese have a high idea of the value of their services in such matters.

Such corruption is found in the very highest circles. Take Hu, who stands next to Sheng as the chief railroad man of the empire. He was recently accused by the censors of stealing 400,000 taels (about \$3,000,000) out of the 2,400,000 taels that the Peking-Tien-Tsin line was to cost. How he explained the deficiency I do not know, but he still holds his position in the management of the imperial railways.

China's First Locomotive.

Speaking of the Tien-Tsin Railroad, I saw in its carshops at Tongshan the first locomotive that ever ran on a railroad in North China. This was twenty years ago, when it was difficult to get the Chinese to admit steam power, and so the officials had to go slowly. They built the road from the Kaiping coal mines to the sea under the name of a tramway, and had small cars pushed down the track and back again by coolies, who were paid about 5 cents a day for twelve hours' work.

After a time they manufactured this locomotive and called it "The Rocket of China." They did not dare to order a steam engine from abroad. They sent to the United States for the wheels, and patched up the remainder out of pieces of scrap iron and machinery gathered from different parts of the country. The boiler was from an old stationary engine, which had been imported from Europe, and the cylinders were from another engine which had long since been thrown away.

When first put on the track the locomotive created such a sensation that the government ordered it suppressed. It was used in the yard and about the mines for a while, and then, the people seeing that the Feng Shui had caused neither famine nor pestilence on account of it, allowed them to put it to carrying coal. It did the whole work of the line for the first year, running 70,000 miles in that time. It was kept at work until other locomotives could be brought from England, when it was put aside as a curiosity. It stands today in the Tongshan shops, so near the track that it can hear the whistle of the American Baldwins as they go puffing by.

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BIRDS OF THE PINES.

SOME FEATHERED FRIENDS OF THE SIERRA MADRES.

By a Special Contributor.

ELEVEN miles, not as the crow flies, but winding, twisting, curving around the mountain sides, always up, up, up, and at last we come to the pine belt or timber line of this southern-most part of the Sierra Madre Mountains. A week, last May, encamped under the big trees, gave me a chance to see some birds that were new to me, and I also found some old friends that I hardly expected to see.

When traveling in the Adirondack Mountains of New York I was impressed with the scarcity of the smaller birds; I expected to find the same state of affairs here, but was agreeably disappointed, for I had scarcely dismounted from my horse—

"When piped a tiny voice hard by,
Gay and polite, a cheerful cry,
Chic-chicadee!"

and sure enough, here, close at hand, was Emerson's little bird-friend, welcoming me with his "wiry chant." The black-capped titmouse, or chickadee, announces his name in no uncertain tones. As Frank Chapman has aptly said, "What a blessing it would be if every bird spoke his name as plainly as does this animated bunch of black and white feathers." This chickadee of the pines was just as curious as his eastern relative, and kept prying about as if he would have a look at the credentials of the party before allowing us to take possession of our cottage, which was located in what he evidently considered his private domain. Presently he flew off, and soon I heard him pipe his rather rasping refrain, which was answered by his mate some distance away. The nesting habits of the mountain chickadee are similar to those of the eastern black-cap; the nest is found in a tiny hole in a tree, stump or fence post, sometimes excavated by the birds themselves, often the deserted nest site of some other bird. A soft lining of hair and moss having been first placed at the bottom of

the cavity, five to seven eggs are laid, white, with reddish dots.

Another small bird, found among the pines, and a member of the same family as the chickadee, made himself known to me soon after my arrival at the camp. This was the pygmy nuthatch, one of the four American species of nuthatches. The very fitting name of nuthatch is given these birds because of their habit of placing a nut in a crevice, and then "hatching" or cracking it by repeated strokes of their strong bills. The bird that I was watching paid no attention to me, but went about his business, humping up and down and around the great trunk of a pine; whether his head was down or up seemed to make no difference to him. Now and then he uttered his strange harsh cry that sounded like "yank, yank, yank," as near as I can imitate it. Unlike the woodpeckers, this little tree climber did not use his tail to assist him in his wonderful acrobatic feats, but clung to the bark solely by his sharp toes.

Outside of the barn, where our horses were quartered, there came, morning and evening, a pair of little birds clad in a decidedly monkish garb. A black cowl-covered head and neck all around, abruptly ending in a straight line on the white breast. The back was brown and underparts gray. A tiny white bill, bright beady eyes, and a flash of white in the tail when the bird was in motion, gave it a jaunty air that ill became the rest of the comber attire. These were Thurber's juncos, cousins of the eastern snowbirds, their habitat, from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific. I remember having seen them and found their nests at Monterey, in the smaller pines that grow in the grounds of the Hotel del Monte, and doubtless I might find them housekeeping here, a little later in the month.

California is such an immense State, that it is hardly safe to say of a bird that it nests in a certain month, May, for instance; for, while that might be true in one locality, the same bird would in all probability be found breeding a month earlier in a more southern section. It was in April I found the snowbird's nest with young at Monterey, and now up here, a month later, the birds were just hunting for nest sites. I remember a very youthful belief of mine, that snowbirds were so called because they ate snow, and that that was why their bills were so white! If a snow diet had been necessary to the existence of these little snowbirds here in the pines, they could find such not very far from our camp. Though this was the "merry month of May," there were several good-sized drifts a short distance farther up the mountain.

I saw a number of Audubon's warblers flitting about one day. They were in brighter plumage than when I first made their acquaintance down in the valley in January. Then they had on their winter suits, that looked somewhat the worse for wear, whereas now every feather was bright and fresh, the distinctive yellow spots showing with great brilliancy. It was too early to expect to find a nest of these charming little warblers, as they do not build in this locality until June or July.

During my week under the pines I saw but one robin, and had but a glimpse of him as he dashed out of a tree at my approach. Bluebirds were quite numerous; always in pairs. There was a deserted lumber mill near our camp, and as I walked about among the empty cabins once occupied by the workmen I counted a dozen or more birds. I saw a pair fly into a small crevice under the roof of one of the huts; as some dried grass stuck out of a crack, I concluded the bluebirds were making their home in the otherwise tenantless house. Farther up the mountain I one day came upon a clearing where a man had built a little house and barn and set out a peach orchard. A solitary peach tree, now in full blossom, and the tumble-down buildings told a story of failure, blasted hopes, and final desolation. But the bluebirds were there. I found a pair nesting in a hole in a charred and blackened stump. Another pair hovered about the top of a dead pine tree. The blue of the male bird was very brilliant; much more intense than the coloring of the eastern bluebird. As one looked up at the sky from our perch on the mountain side it seemed a deeper, more beautiful blue than when we beheld it from the valley. That was because of the contrast with the great green pines.

The long-crested jay was another bird of brilliant blue, numerous in the pines. The saucy, black-headed fellows were old acquaintances; I had met them down at Monterey, among the pines, on my first visit to California. They were just as pert and impudent now as when I first saw them, and though they are admittedly rascals, one cannot help liking them for their bold, aggressive manners. As they climbed, with mighty hops, from limb to limb, up the staircase of a huge pine tree, their harsh cries "set the wild echoes flying." This was the mating season, and I often saw a pair, "billing and cooing" like veritable turtle doves, on a pine-tree limb a hundred feet above me. The jays used to come to our kitchen door in search of refuse from the table, when they thought no one was watching them. They were early risers, too, for we could hear them chattering around the garbage box in the morning, long before we thought of getting out of bed.

The California jay was also found here, but never consorting with its larger, crested brethren in the pines. On the sides of the little cañons that were covered with manzanita, buckthorn and chaparral, these restless jays were seen. They differed very much from their larger relatives, having less blue and more gray in their plumage. Their voices were just as harsh, however, and they possessed the other unenviable traits of jay character.

The beautiful mountain quail were seen every afternoon about 5 o'clock, as I went to the barn to feed my horse. I saw no less than six pair one day. The coveys of the winter had scattered; the birds had chosen their mates for the summer. They make their nests on the ground, often among the dry pine needles that have gathered under a little bush, and fifteen or eighteen eggs are laid in May. A man who spent last winter upon the mountain told me that in November these birds went down to the foothills, and thus escaped the snow and cold of the timber country, returning to their accustomed haunts in February. From this same person I learned that last summer, when campers were numerous under the pines, a mother quail with her brood of eighteen chicks used to come daily to a certain cottage where kind-hearted visitors scattered crumbs.

HENRY LEONARD GRAHAM.

1. Doing in the Louvre.
Questions of Law.
2. The Close of the Century.
Leading Events a Century Ago.
3. The Close of the Century.
Leading Events a Century Ago.

the Whelan, a student of Pasadena.
Preparations for Tournament of Roses.
PACIFIC COAST. Keswick boy
saves three children from flames.

With the O.R.I. strikers is superlatively
absurd.
Yardmaster Thomas Peters of New
ton, in speaking with an Assoc.

YULE IN MANY LANDS.

ANCIENT PAGAN RIGHTS MIXED WITH CHRISTIAN OBSERVANCES.

By a Special Contributor.

CHRISTMAS celebrations are drawn from diverse sources and are by no means all of Christian origin, in so far as the ceremonies and festivities are concerned. In fact, there is more of pagan than of Christian in them, and many of them antedate the religion of Christ. In the countries of Romanic descent the Roman Saturnalia has left distinct traces. This great festival in honor of the Roman god of agriculture, Saturn, was celebrated in old Rome every December. Children and slaves were overwhelmed with presents, and merriment reigned in every form for a whole week. Southern Europe and Spanish and Portuguese America have retained Christmas mostly as an ecclesiastical festival, but a joyful one, a time of public rejoicing; while in the northern countries its celebration has a more domestic character. It is a home and family feast. The derivation of northern customs may be traced to the gods of the "Edda," the greatest source of northern mythology. Its scriptures were found in Iceland. The customs derived from the Saturnalia and those from northern myths were by and by partly amalgamated through the mixture of peoples, but still every country has its own peculiar ceremonies of Christmas.

The customs of Scandinavia and Iceland rely most distinctly on the old northern myths. The celebration of the solstice was a great festival in olden times. For a long time it was believed that the year stood still at the solstice. With it began again the reign of Freyr, the sun god. The "Yuletide" the Scandinavians called Christmas. "Yul" means wheel. The old inhabitants of Scandinavia imagined the sun to be like a wheel. "Yule Klapp" signifies the clapping of the wheels and the expression is still in use for the manner in which the presents are distributed in the north of Europe. They are thrown into a room and packed in a mysterious manner, so that nobody can guess what the contents are. Verses generally accompany each bundle directing the presents from one person to another. This peculiar usage is derived from the mysterious manner in which the sun god gave his presents, i.e., the flowers, the green grass and the leaves. Therefore the green decoration is still in use for Christmas. Also the Christmas tree is certainly derived from early sources. It is of eight a fir tree, because this remains always green. It symbolizes eternal spring. Christians applied it to the worship of Christ because through Him eternal spring began for humanity. The candles signify eternal light, which came into the world with Christ.

The Scandinavian Yule Tide.

In Scandinavia one has, I believe, the greatest veneration for "Yuletide" of all countries. The courts are closed, old quarrels forgotten, feuds adjusted. A pretty symbol of the spirit that reigns is the practice of placing in a row every pair of shoes in each household, so that during the year the family will live in peace and harmony. Candles are left burning to show the way to "Yule Trumpe" (the Christmas Spirit) bringing the gifts. One sets a cake of meal in the snow as a Christmas offering; for the birds a sheaf of wheat is placed on a pole in front of each house to provide them with food. The family itself has no time to take a regular meal on the 24th, although baking and cooking begin about four weeks before. On the day of the celebration, at noon, the whole household will assemble in the kitchen and dip a piece of bread in the ham broth. Then everybody has to prepare again for the Yule Klapp and the great supper following. After this games are played. They are usually interrupted by a knock at the door. Four or five boys dressed in white enter. One carries a star-shaped lantern and another an ornamented glass box containing two dolls, the Virgin and the Christ child. The boys sing Christmas carols. Afterward appear masked performers, who do tricks and play pantomimes.

Besides Scandinavia and Iceland, England has most faithfully preserved the custom of the "yule log." It is a massive piece of wood, usually the rugged root of an oak, which is kept burning at Christmas time for twelve days. A piece is kept for the following year. It was first lit in honor of the heathen sun god, then the custom was transferred to signify the Eternal Light. The log is drawn in triumph from its resting place amid shouts of laughter, every wayfarer doffing his hat as it passes. Formerly the minstrels hauled, with song and music. This is an example of the old Yule song:

"Art must be kept wherewith to tend
The Christmas log next year;
And where 'tis safely kept the fiend
Can do no mischief there."

In England a very important symbol of decoration is the mistletoe. It is customary for every young man to try to bring his beloved under the mistletoe, where he is allowed to kiss her. For this custom we are indebted to Scandinavian mythology. The plant was dedicated to the goddess Friga. It was the emblem of love, and every one who passed under it received a kiss.

St. Nick an Informer in Germany.

In some parts of Germany and Austria tables are spread and lights left burning the entire night that the Virgin Mary and Angel who pass may find something to eat. In Germany Christmas is a festival for young and old. The baking begins many weeks before. The "Stollen," a very rich cake, is made square instead of round, the better to bring up the idea of the manger. The old English Christmas pie, mostly the large mince pie, had also that shape for the same reason. For weeks decorations for the tree are prepared, and early on the 24th the German family begins to adorn the whole house, and the tree especially. One large room, from which all except the mother are rigidly excluded, contains the tree and all the presents.

Many candles are lit on the tree, and when everything is in readiness a bell will announce to the anxiously-waiting children and other members of the family that the Christ child has paid its visit. Then all enter. However, the Christ child is not supposed to bring any presents unless the "Nickel" who comes on the 6th of December (Santa Claus) has been informed that the children deserve presents. In America, Belgium and Holland, Santa Claus comes to bring the presents; but in Germany he has only the task of reporting to the Christ child the children's conduct. He carries a whip with which he beats the bad children; and apples and nuts for the good ones. St. Nicholas is, since olden times, the special saint of young girls and boys, which is ascribed to his youth when he became bishop of Myra. There was a medieval custom of choosing a boy bishop on St. Nicholas's day from among the choir boys. His authority lasted until Innocent's day, December 28. This day was formerly regarded as the most unlucky day of the whole year. To instill into their minds a horror of Herod's massacre of the innocents on this day, children were soundly whipped in their beds before rising, by their parents. Being underserving of such punishment the young folk were thought to suffer like the innocents for Christ's sake.

St. Nicholas is especially venerated in Russia, where the emperors mostly carry his name. In the rural life of Russia, Christmas evening is an important event. At sunset young and old assemble, forming a procession, and visit the village dignitaries, singing carols and receiving copers. This part of the ceremony is called "Kolenda," which means begging for money or presents. A masquerade follows in which the adults transform themselves into cows, pigs, and other animals in remembrance of the nativity in the manger. In the evening supper is served on a table covered with straw. The feast begins by dividing the blessed wafer. An old Christmas custom in Russia is to sing a bear. An old woman, a man, and a boy execute that function. The gold-bristled animal is symbolic of light. Bringing in the bear's head was formerly an elaborate ceremony during the Christmas-day feast at all mansions of the wealthy—Queen Victoria has kept up this usage until today. The bear appears on Christmas day, with a lemon in his mouth, the old symbol of plenty.

In France we find a mixture of various customs. The up-to-date Parisian divides his Christmas dinner, the "Reveillon," into many courses, taking each at a different place and reaching home for the last cup of coffee at breakfast time. The hanging up of stockings Christmas night is a common French custom. The children receive their presents hidden in these like the Roman children at the time of the Saturnalia. The provencals in the south of France venerate the Yule log, called there "Cacho So." Odd Customs and Superstitions.

In Serbia the Christmas customs are very curious. When the father brings home the yule log he says, "Good evening, merry Christmas." All present reply, "May God grant both to thee; mayest thou have riches and honor." Then they throw over him grains of wheat. Presently, a young tree is placed upon the coals, where it remains until morning, which is saluted by repeated pistol shots. Where a neighbor pays a visit he first throws grains of wheat through the open door, crying, "Christ is born." Those upon whom the grain has fallen answer, "He is born, indeed." The visitor then enters, and, striking the log with a piece of iron, adds, "For as many sparks as come out of you, let there be as many oxen, horses, sheep, goats, pigs and beehives." At length the mistress of the house throws a veil over the assembled guests, and the remains of the log are carried out into the orchard. The ashes are retained, as they are believed to bring good luck.

In some places in Swabia it is customary for a maiden inquisitive as to her prospective lover to draw a stick of wood out of a heap of Christmas fire logs to see whether he will be long or short, crooked or straight. At other places in Germany one will pour melted lead into cold water and from the figures formed prognosticate the trade or profession of the future husband. If the girl imagines she sees a plane or a pair of shears, it signifies that he is to be a carpenter or shoemaker or tailor, while a hammer or a pickaxe indicates a blacksmith or a common laborer. When the maidens wish to ascertain which of them will first become a wife, they form a circle and place in their midst a blindfold gander, and the one to whom he goes first will soon be a bride. The Tyrolean peasants listen on Christmas eve at the baking oven, and if they hear music it signifies an early wedding, but if they hear the tolling of bells it forebodes the death of the listener.

In the Swiss and Austrian Alps the peculiar belief obtains that animals have the gift of language on Christmas night. But it is a sin to attempt to play the eaves-dropper upon them. An Alpine story is told of a farm servant who did not believe that animals could speak. To make sure, he hid in his master's stable on Christmas eve and listened. When the clock struck he was surprised at what he heard. "We shall have hard work to do this day a week," said one horse. "Yes, the farmer's servant is heavy," answered the other horse, "and the way to the churchyard is long," answered the first. The man was buried a week after this curious event. In France the same belief that animals speak at Christmas prevails. There the peasants say that one may learn from the cattle on Christmas eve where treasure is hidden, if one has a new-born child on one's arm. The cock is supposed to crow with unusual energy and sagacity at Christmas time to scare off all evil spirits from the holy season. The bees are said to sing, the cattle to kneel in honor of the manger, and the sheep to go in procession in commemoration of the angel's visit to the shepherds. Howison, in his sketches of Upper Canada, relates that one moonlit Christmas eve he "saw an Indian creeping cautiously through the woods. In response to an inquiry he said, 'We watch to see deer kneel, Christmas night all deer kneel and look up to Great Spirit.'"

In Poland it is believed that on Christmas night the heavens are opened and the scene of Jacob's Ladder is reenacted; but only the saints are permitted to see it. In Holland the people enter thoroughly into the spirit of the nativity. In nearly every Dutch town at a o'clock on Christmas morning, the young men assemble at the mar-

ket place, singing the "Gloria" and other hymns. One of them carries a large star, within which is a lighted torch. This is supposed to represent the star that guided the steps of the three kings to the manger at Bethlehem.

South American Observances.

Pern has its Christmas plays which give great interest to the populace. The processions last through the city and every night a scene from the Bible is presented. The nativity, the annunciation, the exhibition of the Christ child in the crib, the admiration of the three kings, the flight into Egypt and other scenes. Over the hills of the villages the processions wind their way. The clergy in special robes accompany the groups. Carved figures, life size and in costly and gayly-colored clothes, are exhibited on the people in their Sunday garments stand for the view the procession.

In Caracas, the capital of Venezuela, on Christmas the people promenade on the Plaza Bolivar and the streets in full dress. The beautiful women, whom might stand as a model for a Madonna, are in dresses and wear their "mantillas" on their heads. They are adorned with a "Flor de Mayo" (Flower of May), which grows there in every yard. It is like a carnation. At midnight, when church bells ring, the people to the cathedral, which is filled with music of the On the floor fantastic figures kneel. They are adorned with veillings under which the rich colors of the garments show in soft, undecided tints, barely perceptible through the mist that surrounds them.

Everybody listens in devotion to the holy voice at once, a cry, a loud cry of a baby's voice. A appears with a tiny babe on his arm, a real, a The new-born Christ child. They glide on their knees see the little creature on the arm of the priest, in the little one's hands, to adore it—as if it were the child for which the people take it, believing in the relation on Christmas night. Christmas day is with the greatest bull fight of the year.

A CHRISTMAS SHOPPING FAIR.

EXPERIENCES OF AN OLD PARTY, JACK, AND A POLITE CLERK, AND MARJORIE.

By Douglas Zabriske Doty.

Once upon a time two young persons, Jack and Marjorie, went to visit the toy shops with an old party, nearly 40) who was called Uncle Tom.

"Look around, children, and tell me what you like best for Christmas," said Uncle Tom, as a Polite Clerk stood at the door.

Now, Jack, the Cunning One, had already taken a great green roll which reposed in the lower pocket of the Old Party's waistcoat, and he showed as long as that roll lasted Uncle Tom could not see anything. Therefore, he dropped strong words made loud asides regarding a railroad which was to be built, a magic lantern, a bicycle, a printing press, numerous other fine and expensive things. When asked him which he would rather have he replied that they were all so lovely he couldn't bear to choose up in favor of another. Thus Jack thought to himself, Uncle Tom buying him everything he wanted.

Now, Marjorie, on entering the place, had seen of the most beautiful doll that ever came from the East. It was as big as Marjorie herself, and it was dressed in a gorgeous velvet coat of automobile red. It had on it ton gloves and real silk stockings, and in the pocket that wonderful coat reposed the dearest little watch was ticking away for dear life. Then, besides, it had close at hand a small trunk filled to overflowing with clothes for her ladyship, and three dainty handbags after the latest Parisian fashions.

Marjorie gave a little gasp as she first saw the superb creature, and she walked up timidly and looked at the doll's real blonde hair, done in the latest style of dress, and she patted that soft velvet coat and time hummed softly to herself—it was hardly a whisper—as she always did when she was near one she loved.

Now, Marjorie never dreamed of possessing this when a woman in swishing skirts and warm wraps breezily and asked the Polite Clerk what was the doll, a sudden pang shot down through her heart, and unconsciously the little fingers closed on the red coat and held it fast.

"What a frightful price!" she heard the clerk say as she passed on. The little girl suddenly turned and her uncle was watching her, and so, in her place, the tender-hearted little thing tried to pretend that she did not care for the doll, and, resolutely turning away from the beauty, she walked over to a counter full of dolls, and picking up a scold creature with a black face, she turned and smiled at her uncle as she said, "I shall be quite satisfied with a doll like this." A moment later the Old Party turned to whisper to the Polite Clerk, Marjorie, with the smallest of things at her side forgotten, stole up and stood in the gorgeous one. She didn't touch it, now, she stood quite close and looked at it, and with a gasp for details, she noted the real lorgnette and the card case in the stiff fingers. Now and again the Clerk would call her attention to something new, a set or a stove that would really cook, but she came stealing back to that fascinating creature.

"The young lady hasn't said what she would like," murmured the Polite Clerk.

"Hasn't she, though?" chuckled the Old Party.

"All you know about it. How much is that big doll? Marjorie, you don't say? She comes high, doesn't she?" and when Uncle Tom had counted out the green bills, there was but \$1 left.

"And the boy, sir?"

Uncle Tom laughed aloud. "He doesn't want what he wants, so I guess most anything will do."

Here's my last bill. Do the best you can with

TEMPLE UPON THE
THE AZTECS' SHRINE DUG
MEXICO'S CATHEDRAL

Mexico Correspondence New York

WHAT promises to be the richest archaeological discovery on this continent in a few days ago by workmen in the Ecacilleras street, immediately back of this city. Two of the chains of gold, which, as Sahagun relates, surrounded the temple which stood at the time of Cortes, have been found.

Subsequent excavation has identified the temple. Only the tops of the towers have been discovered, but other articles found are of such value that the buried temple has at last been found.

A great quantity of objects pertaining to the Aztec civilization have been taken out already, including, some richly ornamented with gold, jade beads, sacrificial knives, censers, the incense burned by the Aztecs, carved slabs of stone, colored papyrus, the colors are as brilliant and beautiful as centuries ago, and stone and metal objects making altogether several wagonloads.

All these objects have been taken out within a few days. President Diaz was quick to grasp the discovery, and, upon his recommendation, has been appropriated to continue the work, and as much more will be appropriated.

An area covering perhaps twenty acres, the main plaza of the city and the cathedral, is now part of the buried Aztec temple, the old temple itself may be found, as the treasure of Montezuma.

From the gold objects already taken out, it is extremely likely to be realized. In a few days the treasure is found or not, the work taken out is sure to be many times the value.

It is thought by the most scientific archaeologists in Mexico that the richest mine in the world is the present great cathedral, the great church edifice on the American continent. It has been well known since the time of the present cathedral was built that the ruins were approximately under it. Yet no previous discovery has been made, and had the accidental discovery of the workmen in the Ecacilleras street a day or two ago the temple would have been discovered for four more centuries.

Now that the discovery has been made and established, the city is tremendously excited. The police have great difficulty in keeping the crowds at a respectful distance from the excavation. It is absolutely necessary to prevent stealing. Much of the mystery surrounding the Aztec civilization before its occupation by the Spaniards is revealed by the picks and shovels employed in this work. The importance of this discovery cannot be overestimated. The first discovery was made at 11 o'clock on October 16, in the Calle de las Escuelas (the Ecacilleras) or main staircase of the cathedral. The ruins in the ditch reported that some objects of yellow metal.

Dr. Leopoldo Batres, government inspector of the national museum, and other experts, immediately descended into the excavation and found in taking out the other finds. The treasure of Montezuma had been found. The street was packed with people. The workmen were sent for to keep the crowd back, and the work continued until dark.

The find was made at a depth of about 20 feet. The first figures were two idols, representing Ehecatl, the god of wind, and Quetzalcoatl, the most important of the Aztec gods.

These figures were taken out in excellent condition. They were unbroken, save for the base of the one. The other has also the base broken. The arm was broken in removing it, but all the rest was perfect. These figures are fifty-six centimeters in height, and stand upon a base of about eight inches. They are adorned with huge triangular earrings of exaggeration of the lips by the use of the wind. One of the figures is painted black, and the colors are still preserved. The colors are remarkable for the objects have lain in wet ground for four centuries.

These idols were adorned with gold, polished in a remarkable manner. One of the idols was a piece of gold, worn on the head to the head adornment of the god. Earrings of gold and golden disks were also found with the idols. These were about eight inches in diameter, and of good thickness. A gold jewel box, unattached, were found near the idols. The most important find thus far made was a genuine jade bead. These beads were the most valued of all their possessions. Jade is the strongest evidence in the world of Chinese origin.

Jade in its natural state has never been found in the only place where it is known to be found, so far as is known. The jade is so highly by the Aztecs, above all other precious stones, indicates that it was brought from the country. The quantity of beads found in this excavation is

By a Special Contributor.

This man was greatly beloved by the Angel of Death, of whom he asked that he might be permitted to see paradise while yet alive. The angel gladly assented, and told the rabbi to come with him. But the cunning Jehoschid said, "I fear lest thou mightest kill me with thy sword on the way, because thou lovest me and would have me go with thee. Therefore intrust to me thy sword in my hand before I go with thee, and then show me the gate of paradise." The angel agreed, gave the rabbi the sword and soon brought him to the walls of paradise. But, lo, before the angel had time to think, the rabbi leaped over the wall, taking the sword with him. The angel, however, caught him by his garments and tried to drag him back, and, raising a great cry over the loss of his sword, would have destroyed the whole world; he also appealed to God as against the rabbi. But the latter swore he would not come out. The Lord then told a ministering angel to look up the record of the rabbi in the book of remembrance, and if every other oath of his had been faith-

But to continue: These blessed ones pray night and day, and have no other occupation. There is with them no count of time, for all their days are one day. Continually the angels tell them what goes on in the earth, and they

But even so, we have not exhausted the conjectures as to the location of paradise. The visionary Poetel says it is at the North Pole. There is also a legend which says that certain Indians informed Hendrick Hudson, the discoverer of that it was found in the frozen parts of North America. The Orthodox Mormon belief, finally, places the seat of paradise in the United States, in Jackson county, near Kansas City. There was the Garden of Eden, and the saints soon assemble, and there shall Gabriel trumpet at the last day. Our final conclusion must be that opinions differ somewhat widely on this point.

By a Special Cont

"do you think I was never coming. Kittie for having kept you waiting so long. I was taken suddenly ill, and I left her carriage."

A minute more they were floating out with the others, and many were the admiring glances upon them. Robert Howard was a well-knit, superbly-athletic figure, and that night remarked what a handsome and what a good match it would be, of course, they were! When a fellow like that comes along once in a very week, and gives her candy and

ON THE EVE OF THE TOURNAMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

IT WAS the last night of the year.

The streets were gay with bunting and flags, and everywhere fluttered pennants of the gold and the blue, the colors of the tournament; for on the morrow the little city would be the scene of the valley's crown, would receive her guests from far and near, in all her gala attire. Then would take place the fête of the roses, Pasadena's annual tournament, when the long procession of tallieshoes, with their wealth of sweet roses and sweeter girls; the hand-painted equipages, with liveried coachmen and thoroughbred horses, both proud of the effect they were making on the equestrian division, with its blossom-bedecked horses; the scores of beautifully-decorated bicycles; the teams, in all the originality of their design; the bands, with their merry airs; the famous Americus Club, in all its white and gold glory, would unite in doing honor to the thousands of visitors who would assemble to view the beautiful spectacle.

The Stanford Glee and Mandolin Club, which were south of their annual concert tour, had given a concert a few days before, and had been persuaded to return for the tournament and occupy a tallieho. In honor of their arrival, the Philadonean Club were giving a dance, for a tallieho club is to a dance as a magnet to a needle, and wherever the glee club, the dance must inevitably follow.

The big ballroom was ablaze with light and color. Looking in from the entrance hall it resembled a scene from fairyland. Great masses of feathery bamboo were placed about the walls and alcoves, while potted palms and glowing poinsettias were placed in every available spot. Tiny electric lights, strung on invisible wires, twinkled softly through the greenery. Everywhere a warm glow of light and color, mingled with the sweet fragrance of thousands of carnations, while crimson lights shed a soft, ruby glow over the whole. Nothing from programme to ices was carried out in the hall.

Members of the Philadonean were especially anxious to make this affair a success, as the "Bachelor Maids," a club of girls from Throop, had given a Halloween party which must be outside, no matter if every man in the city went without cigars for a whole month! Which was what heroic self-denial and noble self-sacrifice are capable of—sometimes.

Members of the orchestra had taken their places on the stage, and were just tuning their instruments preparatory to playing the opening two-step; the paterfamilias, these long-suffering mothers and aunts, had taken their places in a cooly-appointed corner, and were settling themselves comfortably, preparatory to playing the New Year's dance was fairly on. One of the guests had arrived, and the girls were seated in the row of chairs arranged against the wall, while groups of men were hurrying hither and thither, introducing "new boys" and filling their programmes. An occasional one kept casting impatient glances toward the door, evidently looking for some particular girl who had not yet made her appearance, and who, but the "other fellows" should fill her card before she had a chance to secure a dance. A few belated couples were hastening under the archway, the girls all smiles and the men all broadcloth and importance.

There was an occasional girl with programme only half filled, perhaps, trying to look unconscious and happy, and everything else but her programme. And it seemed to be if everyone in the room were looking straight at her, and laughing maybe; or pitying her, which was much more. But even these neglected ones felt a joyful thrill as the music struck up and one of Sousa's stirring, two-step was out. That was the signal which broke up the little knot of girls, as everybody hastily turned to the "old" brought. One after another the couples danced out upon the floor, and the whole room seemed to vibrate with mirth and joy and beauty.

There was one girl on the floor, particularly striking in her appearance. She was of about medium height, slender, graceful, with clear, gray eyes and a mass of wavy, dark hair, with the most bewitching little curls framing about her face and neck. People always said that to look at Katherine Ashby was like the breath of a fresh, cool breeze. Possibly it was the clear, brilliant complexion in sharp contrast with the dusk of her hair, perhaps it was the dazzling whiteness of the little teeth that gleamed between the rosy lips whenever she laughed. However the cause, there was a freshness and aliveness about her that always impressed and charmed one. Her education was of the highest, and an innate refinement and culture. Tonight she was gowned in pure white, without a trace of color about her. Even the roses were white. As she stood by the punch table, awaiting her partner, with the subdued, rosy light falling upon her face and neck and dimpled shoulders, she reminded one of a statue pointed on tinted ivory. Her face was partially shadowed, and there was a slight shade of sadness about her eyes and a pathetic little droop to the sweet mouth. But she turned with a bright smile as Bob Howard came up.

"Do you think I was never coming, Kitty? I beg your pardon for having kept you waiting so long, but Mrs. Ashby was taken suddenly ill, and I went to order her carriage." "A minute more they were floating out upon the floor with the others, and many were the admiring glances bestowed upon them. Robert Howard was tall and dark, a well-built, superbly-athletic figure, and more than that, that night remarked what a handsome couple they made, and what a good match it would be. Engaged? Of course, they were! When a fellow calls on a girl every week, and gives her candy and flowers galore,

and takes her twice to the theater and to three consecutive dances—why, there wasn't the least doubt about it; of course they were engaged. So said the gossips—those people who had so few affairs of their own that they could devote all of their time to adjusting those of other people.

"Kitty, you look just like a bride tonight. One would think you were dressed for your wedding if it wasn't for the low neck," laughed Bob, as he cast an approving glance at the dainty, girlish gown of his pretty partner. "I'm glad I ordered white roses; they seem to suit you, somehow." (Bob was an artist, and details appealed to him.) "I was just going to say 'pink,' and then I fancied white would please you better."

"I am very fond of white," the girl replied; and, in a lower voice, "You know Jack always liked it so—and today would have been his birthday, you know—if nothing had happened," and the little white-gloved hand trembled slightly in Bob's. He held it tighter as she continued: "I dreamed about him last night, Bob, and it seemed so real. Oh, if I could only have seen him just once more—just to have explained! Sometimes I feel as though I never could be happy again as long as I live. I've been thinking about him all day, Bob, and I have felt just as though he were near me. And that's why I wore all white tonight—for Jack's sake. But it brings it all back, so I wish—"

"Yes, dear, I understand," and the dark eyes were very tender as they looked down into the girlish gray ones. The music had stopped, and he placed her hand within his arm and led her to a seat.

"Oh! I say, Ned, who is that stunning girl just crossing the room—yes, the one in white, with that tall, dark fellow? Say, she's all right!" and the leader of the Stanford Glee looked decidedly animated.

"The one with Howard, you mean?"

"Yes." "Oh, that's Katherine Ashby—charming girl, all right." "Well, I should say! Give me an introduction, will you? I'd like to meet her. Any relation to Dick Ashby—the 'various stroke'?"

"Sure; he's her cousin. Oh, they are smooth people, all right. Her father is quite prominent—used to be Governor somewhere in the East—Massachusetts, I believe. Come across and I'll introduce you now."

They reached Katherine just as the orchestra commenced playing for the next waltz.

"Miss Ashby, allow me to present Mr. Foster."

"Charmed, I'm sure, Miss Ashby. I suppose there isn't the ghost of a chance for my getting a dance is there?"

"Well, really, I am afraid not, Mr. Foster, unless—and she glanced regularly up at Ned—"Mr. Brown will surrender one of his."

"Oh, Miss Ashby, you couldn't be so cruel," and Ned assumed an air of mock injury. "But"—turning to Foster—"I'll tell you what, old man, this next is mine, and if they encore it, as long as I introduced you, I'll let you dance the second half, if Miss Ashby is willing." Miss Ashby was willing, and so it was arranged.

In the short intermission following supper most of the couples strolled about the corridors or balconies of the great hotel, while three or four of the boys who had "staged it" went downstairs for a smoke. Gerald Foster and Ned Brown, who were of the latter, were sauntering up and down the sidewalk, in front of the main entrance, discussing the different girls.

"Well, that Howard is a lucky dog. I suppose he and Miss Ashby are engaged, of course? He looks at her as if he adored her, and seems so devoted," remarked Foster.

"Bob Howard and Kitty Ashby engaged! Why, man alive, they're just like brother and sister. Bob's engaged to a girl in the East, though most people don't know it yet. It hasn't been formally announced. Kitty and he have always been the dearest kind of chums, and ever since she helped him out of a pretty tough scrape last winter, and straightened matters out between him and the other girl, he has called her his sister, and he takes her around a lot, for he knows they will both understand it. Some infernal gossip started the report that they were engaged, just to make trouble I suppose, but they are both too sensible to mind it. She was engaged to Jack Fletcher—and then something happened—had a tiff I suppose, and it was broken off. Bob Howard is the only one that knows just what it was, and, of course, he is too much of a gentleman to tell. Shortly after, Fletcher enlisted and went to Cuba. He was in the cavalry—first Lieutenant of E Troop; skinned through the battle all right—got promoted for bravery in action, and then, just as he was ready to come home on furlough, he was ordered to the Philippines on outpost duty. The regiment came in by the way of 'Frisco, and there wasn't any chance to run down here to say 'good-by.' He wrote for a long time pretty regularly, and then after awhile the letters stopped coming."

"When three months went by and his people hadn't heard anything, they wrote to the colonel of his regiment, asking about him. Then one day his father got a letter saying the boy had died of fever and had been buried near Manila for some time. Awfully hard on his folks. Pretty nearly killed the old man, and his mother hasn't been out much since they got the news."

"That was rather tough, wasn't it? Pity it hadn't been a Filipino's bullet instead. It wouldn't have been so deucedly hard to think of."

"Yes, you bet it was hard on us all. Everyone misses him. There wasn't a more popular fellow in town than 'Curly Top,' as we always called him. He was the life of this club, best dancer in the set and awfully popular with the girls as well as the men; crack shot of the gun club, and a regular, all-round good fellow. He was the soul of honor—would treat a fellow white every time," and Ned sighed. "Well, that's always the way: the best ones always shuffle off, while we poor beggars that aren't worth our neckties are left."

They had thrown away their cigarettes, and had just turned the corner, when they heard footsteps approaching around the angle of the building. Whoever it was was whistling a bar from "Il Trovatore," and Ned started as he heard it, for there was something familiar about that whistle. They stepped into the bright glare cast by the electric light, and face to face met Jack Fletcher!

"Good heavens, man! have you risen from the dead?"

cried Ned, as he made a dash for his friend and gripped his hand tight.

"Risen from the dead? Why, man, what do you mean? Jove, but it seems good to be back!" he added. "How is everybody, anyway? Is my mother well? And how are all the fellows—same as ever, eh, old chap?"

Two or three of the other boys, hearing Ned's exclamation, had rushed up and were all talking at once and shaking both of Jack's hands as though they never meant to let him go.

"Well, now, tell us all about it, Jacky, old boy. Didn't you know you were dead and buried at Manila? What business have you got spooking around like this, I'd like to know?" said one.

"Dead—buried—Manila—tell me, what on earth are you driving at?" said Jack, with a dawning suspicion coming into his mind.

"Why, some time ago your folks hadn't heard a word from you for three months or more and they wrote to the colonel over there, and he wrote back that Lieut. J. Fletcher had died of yellow fever and had been buried several weeks. Everybody was all broke up about it. Your mother never believed it, though! She always stuck to it there'd been some mistake."

"Well, I see it all now," mused Jack, as the light broke in upon him. "Now, I think of it, there was a Lieut. Fletcher—Jerome his name was—of D Troop, who died there. I suppose they must have mixed us up. I didn't have Yellow Jack; 'twas typhoid, and they put me aboard a hospital ship, along with a lot of other patients, and took us out into quarantine. When I was able to travel they put me on a ship bound for 'Frisco, but I had a relapse. I was delirious when we reached 'Frisco, they told me, and for weeks so sick I didn't know my name. They said afterward they hadn't an idea I'd ever get well, but I managed to pull through, after all," and he smiled. "You see, they didn't know my folks' address or even my name, and they had so many fellows sick and dying on their hands that they couldn't take time to find out. As soon as I got well enough I went out into the country to rest up a bit, for I looked so much like a ghost when I was discharged that I was afraid you folks would think I was an imposter. I expected to be home so soon that it didn't seem of much use to write, and I knew mother would worry if she knew I'd been ill. I hadn't any idea they thought me dead, or I would have wired right away," and Jack looked grave.

"Well, old man, you're just in time; the Philadonean is having a 'blow out,' and you've just got to come up and show yourself to the fellows."

"What! not in these togs?" and Jack looked with a rueful countenance at his worn uniform.

"Well, I guess—yes; togs or no togs, come along! What's the difference about the cut of your clothes? It's you they want to see, man."

The last strains of the "Stars and Stripes Forever" were just floating out upon the air as the excited little group stepped out of the elevator. Ned threw his arm over Jack's shoulder, and bending close to his ear, whispered: "She's in there, Jack. Look—over there by the window—talking to Irene Winthrop. See her?"

Jack gazed with all his heart in his eyes at the sweet face and slim, girlish form clad in its gauzy white. The rosy light from the chandelier fell on her face, and to Jack, standing there in the doorway, it seemed like a glimpse of heaven. But he turned as if to go.

"I guess I won't go in there. You know me—"

But it was too late! They had seen him! And there was a frantic scrambling rush for the doorway, as some one cried:

"Curly Top's come home! Curly Top's come back!"

The leader of the orchestra had understood, and, giving a low-toned order, he struck up, with contagious enthusiasm, "When Johnny Comes Marching Home Again." Even the chaperones, awake to their surroundings at last, joined the crowd of eager friends, while above the sound of the music and the cries of astonishment and eager welcome came the ringing "Rah, rah, rah" of the Stanford Glee.

After a half hour of explanation and congratulation the little company again divided into groups of two, ready for the last dance; for now that "Curly Top" had come home it would never do not to dance the old year out and the new year in. Jack hadn't had a chance to speak to Kitty yet, and he was wondering what to do, when Bob Howard came hurrying up and touched him on the arm.

"I brought her tonight—Kitty, I mean—but this dance belongs to you. You've earned it, if ever a man did. Take it, and go in and win. Congratulations in the morning."

And Bob was off, but returned in a moment with Kitty on his arm—Kitty, with a very tender light in her smiling eyes. And was it the reflection from the fairy lamps, or was it a blush that covered her fair face and neck as she raised her eyes to Jack's?

"For my sake, little sister," whispered Bob, as he placed her hand on Jack's arm; but he knew it wasn't for his sake at all.

"Will you dance it with me, Kitty?" and Jack felt that more than a mere dance depended on her answer.

"Well, I guess I'll have to," said Kitty, with a return of her old roguish self; "nobody else seems to claim it."

They took two or three turns about the room, and then Jack said "Kitty, I can't stand this any longer. It's too warm to dance, and I'm not exactly gotten up for a hop, you know, and besides I haven't been used to it lately. And Kitty," he added, as a serious look came into his face, "when you've seen men wounded and dying all around you, and you've faced death yourself pretty frequently, you can't come home and dance as you once did; somehow it goes against your blood. Let's sit it out—out there on the balcony. I have something to say to you," he added, in a lower tone. They stepped out onto the cool, starlit balcony, the strains of the "Honeymoon March" in their ears. A boy below in the street was whistling "Just One Girl." As the sound of his echoing footsteps died away in the distance, a solitary bell rang out on the still night air; then another and another, in answering peals of joy, announcing the birth of a new year. Someone in the ballroom called out, "Happy New Year, everybody," and Jack Fletcher, standing by the side of the girl he loved, felt that it would indeed be a happy new year for him.

GRACE HORTENSE TOWER.

GOOD SHORT STORIES.

Compiled for The Times.

Cure for Flirting.

THE following example of Chinese folk-lore is from the December Chautauquan:

"A certain country school was once taught by a teacher named Lay, who had been given the nickname 'Chee Fun Sin Sang,' signifying 'The Flirting Teacher.' Lay's favorite pupil was a child, Ah Toy by name. The teacher showed much favor to the youngster, not because of the latter's progress in his lessons, but for the reason that his young mother was flower-festured and infinitely small-footed. From time to time Lay bestowed upon the boy sweetmeats and money. The parents protested against this practice, knowing the reason for it—but to no avail, until they bethought them of this maneuver: One day Ah Toy was instructed to inform Lay that the father was about to set out upon a long journey. The teacher observed the man to leave his dwelling. As well he watched the mother in the act of carrying ten bushels of unshelled rice from an outhouse to her mill. By her child she sent Lay a cordial invitation to pay her a visit. Lay, overjoyed, bought presents for his loved hostess, and, scented with sandalwood oil and attar, hastened to her dwelling. No sooner had he greeted the long-lashed mother, and swallowed his first cup of tea, when, lo! there returned the hostess' husband.

"And the dwelling had no windows and but one door. The woman affected confusion and suggested that Chee Fun Sin Sang disguise himself in the garments and head cloth of a woman. 'Take your place at yonder mill,' whispered the fair one, 'and grind my rice, in order that my husband may suppose you to be a new maidservant.' Lay obeyed. The husband accounted for his return by saying that he had reached the river only to see the junk as a tea leaf in a bowl. Leisurely seating himself, and regarding the toiling teacher with no surprise, he conversed with his wife until the ten bushels of rice were thoroughly chelled in the heavy mill.

"After three days Ah Toy bore to his teacher a message even more cordial than the first had been. Lay's reply was: 'Many thanks to the maternal flower-petal of the dew-covered lily of womankind, but I think I have shelled quite enough rice.'"

Hamlet, Too, Was Welcome.

"COME down and have dinner with me this evening," was the invitation of the Coleradan to his friend from Harlem, who called on him at the Imperial yesterday.

"Can't do it, old fellow," was the reply. "Sorry, but I have an engagement to see 'Hamlet' tonight."

"That's all right," was the response. "Fetch him along; there's always room for three at my table if the third one's a friend of yours."—[New York Tribune.]

The Bishop Knew Him.

A STORY current about the Bishop of London just now represents him as a bored listener to a windy speech. Turning to a fellow-sufferer, he said: "Do you know that speaker?" "No," was the answer. "I do," said the bishop; "he speaks under many aliases, but his name is Thomas Rot."—[London Daily News.]

He Knew Young Kipling.

WHEN Rudyard Kipling was a lad, he went on a sea voyage with his father, Lockwood Kipling. Soon after the vessel got under way, Mr. Kipling went below, leaving the boy on deck. Presently there was a great commotion overhead, and one of the ship's officers rushed down and banged at Mr. Kipling's door. "Mr. Kipling," he cried, "your boy has crawled out on the yard-arm, and if he lets go he'll drown!" "Yes," said Mr. Kipling, glad to know that nothing serious was the matter; "but he won't let go."—[Chicago Tribune.]

Not There to Be Flattered.

GEORGE R. PECK is here, which is not a fact of great importance, because he comes to Washington frequently, but it is useful as a peg to hang a story on. Last winter the Hon. Henry Watterson of Kentucky sat in a retired corner in Chamberlain's, drinking high balls, so they say, when Senator Thurston walked over to his table.

"What is the matter, Watterson?" he inquired. "You look down in the mouth."

"I was thinking," said the great editor, "of the decay of oratory in this country. Years ago we had many notable orators—Clay, Calhoun, Webster and others—but today you can count them on the fingers of one hand. Why, Thurston, I know of but three men in all the United States who are entitled to be called orators."

"Who are they?" inquired Thurston.

"Yourself, myself and George R. Peck."

The Senator from Nebraska smiled contemptuously and remarked:

"What in thunder is the use of dragging George Peck in? He is not here."—[Washington Correspondence Chicago Record.]

Editor Caught in His Own Trap.

THE recent death of Sir Arthur Sullivan recalls the "Pinafore" craze in this country, which was deep-seated and long-lasting. It is related that the words, "What, never? Well, hardly ever," became a catch phrase so prevalent that it interfered with ordinary conversation and disturbed the gravity of courts in session, of Legislatures and even of pulpit orators who could not use the word "never" without causing a ripple of merriment in the audience. One eminent New York editor and publisher, now dead, was compelled to forbid the use

of the phrase in his paper on pain of dismissal. He called his force together.

"This thing occurred," said he, "twenty times in as many articles in yesterday's paper. Never let it be used again."

"What, never?" chorused the staff.

"Well, hardly ever," replied the wretched man, surrendering to the inevitable.

At the height of their success Sullivan and Gilbert quarreled and the breach was never healed.—[Unidentified.]

Boutelle Knew the Danger.

CHARLES A. BOUTELLE, member of Congress from Maine, had a noteworthy naval record before he entered the fields of journalism and politics. His knowledge of the sea is broad and intimate, and it was on account of it that he became the head of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House. When Gen. Grant visited Maine about 1874, his itinerary included a visit on a yacht to Bar Harbor, then just achieving a national reputation as a summer resort. Bar Harbor could at that time be reached only by boat. As well may be imagined, it was a prominent party that accompanied the general. With him were some members of his Cabinet, the Governor and Senators from Maine, and other officials of greater or less importance. Off Rockland the yacht ran into a fog so dense that nothing was visible a few feet distant. The party assembled in the cabin, shut the disagreeable weather outside, and made as merry as could be. Suddenly it was noticed that Mr. Boutelle was missing, and one of the party on going in search found him gloomy of face outside leaning against a mast.

"Come, man," called the searcher; "cheer up and join us in the cabin."

"No, thank you," was the response. "I'd rather remain on deck while this fog continues."

"Oh, come along," urged his friend. "Why, you aren't afraid of a little fog, are you, and you a sailor, too?"

"Yes, I am afraid," hotly responded the future head of the Committee on Naval Affairs, "and it's because I am a sailor that I am afraid. You confounded land-lubbers don't know enough about the sea to realize the danger you are in. Here we are in a fog as thick as Pillsbury's head and as heavy as one of Garcelon's speeches, off a dangerous coast, and you expect me to sing and do diodea. Say," he inquired mutely and profusely, "where do you suppose the State and national government would be if this yacht should go down?"

The friend, who was also the host, had not thought of that aspect of the affair. But he thought of it in that light from that moment. His face became grave and his spirits drooped until they were lifted by the lifting of the all-enfolding mist.—[New York Tribune.]

Soon Had Him Out of Bed.

THE "boots" of a hotel in Leeds has invented a new system of calling sleepy guests. Its very simplicity is its supreme attraction.

The other night a newspaper man went to the hotel, and, being desirous of being called at an early hour, left instructions with "boots." Satisfied that everything would be all right, the scribe retired and slept. Early next morning the newspaper man was disturbed by a lively tap on the door.

"Well?" he demanded, sharply.

"I've got an important message for you, sir," said the boy in buttons outside.

Yawning until he sprained his face, the scribe jumped out of bed, tottered across the floor and unlocked the door. "Buttons" handed him an envelope and then went away. The newspaper man opened the envelope, and found therein a slip of paper bearing the following legend:

"Why don't you get up?"—[London Tit-Bits.]

Quintette.

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD boy went with his mother to make a call. The lady of the house, who was fond of children, told him she meant to ask his mother to let her have him. "Don't you think your mother would let me buy you?" she asked.

"No, ma'am," answered the little fellow; "you haven't got money enough."

"How much would it take?" she continued.

"Three hundred dollars," said the boy, promptly, as if that would settle the matter at once for all.

"Oh, well, then," said the woman, "I think I can manage it. If I can, will you come and stay with me?"

"No, ma'am," he said, with decision. "Mamma wouldn't sell me, anyhow. There are five of us, and mamma wouldn't like to break the set."—[Buffalo Enquirer.]

Love and Thrift.

THE late Prof. Shuttleworth of London was particularly fond of telling how, when he once acted as locum tenens in Devonshire, he had to proclaim the banns of marriage of a young yokel and a village maid. A fortnight later the young swain called at the professor's lodgings. "You put up the banns for me," he said. "Yes, I remember," replied Mr. Shuttleworth. "Well," inquired the yokel, "has it got to go on?" "What do you mean?" asked the professor; "are you tired of the girl?" "No," was the unexpected answer, "but I like her sister better." "Oh, if the original girl doesn't mind, you can marry her sister." "But should I have to be 'called' again?" "Certainly, that's necessary," answered Mr. Shuttleworth. "But should I have to pay again?" "Yes, it would cost you three and sixpence." "Oh, would it?" rejoined the yokel, after reflection. "Then, I'll let it remain as it is," and he did.—[London Telegraph.]

What the Shouting Meant.

THE Boston Globe of the date of the great Yale-Harvard match relates the following story:

"Billy" Rhodes, Yale's '90 captain, a famous tackle of his day, and since then a prominent coach, has been the butt of a great joke today. Rhodes, despite the fact that he was one of the fiercest players who has ever worn a canvas jacket, has a faint heart when it comes to see-

ing Yale take her chances in a big game. He has been able to watch a Yale game since 1890. He was whipped at Springfield in 1890. Yesterday Rhodes accompanied the team to the field, but the game began. He wandered out into the woods, walked for miles through the woods. Finally he came back within sight of the big amphitheater, and eleven were still fighting it out. He heard the sound of cheering reached his ears. He looked down a tremendous Harvard cheer sent the Yale team still. Yale did not reply. Rhodes was so city satisfied that Yale was whipped. He went through the corridor of the New Haven Hotel room, when a colored porter stopped, dropped his hat and stammered out:

"You here, Mistah Rhodes? Why, what?"

"But I congratulate you, ash."

"On what; are you crazy?"

"No, I ain't crazy, but I'd think you were a porter. Why, hain't you celebratin'?"

"What was the score, you idiot?" roared Rhodes.

"Bless my soul, you is crazy; why, Yale, you know."

"Sam, you're a liar," shouted Rhodes, and he went to his room and slammed the door.

"Five minutes later the porter tapped Rhodes's door.

"Come in," shouted Rhodes.

"Mistah Rhodes," said Sam, "don't you know what dat score was?"

"No, and I don't want to know," snapped Rhodes.

"I hain't feelin', Mistah Rhodes."

"Say, Sam," said Rhodes, "if you say I'll give you \$5. Now go down and tell 'em the score is."

"In less time than it takes to tell, Sam, I'll be with all the clerks of the hotel, who were waiting that Sam was right."

"Here's your five, Sam, and I never had a gain in all my life. I ought to give you a smile lit up his face which even Sam's."

He Went Round It.

BEFORE Bismarck reconstructed the German Empire, a dozen cities used to annoy travelers by stopping them at the frontiers until they had satisfied the demands. A Yankee once had his carriage stopped at the frontier of a petty Prince's country. The trolleur at the customhouse, came forward to his indignation, was received in a way that the Yankee was ungentlemanly enough to demand his carriage or even to take off his hat. He sharply demanded the key of the tourist's trunk, and his subordinate began handling roughly. "Off," shouted the Yankee; "I didn't come to the States of America to be controlled by your trunks back. I'll not go through you. I'm in a hurry, and don't care for you. You're no country. You're only a spy on me." And he did.—[London King.]

Doorkeeper Too Much for Mansfield.

NEARLY one hundred people figured in the field's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and, in order to prevent any outside interference, the scene, he provided each member of the company with a ticket not unlike those used by commuters, which served as a means of admission to the stage entrance and a tally for the order to see if his orders were strictly followed. One evening presented himself at the field, but he had no ticket, the inflexible guardian of the field refused him admittance, but proceeded to make him move on. When the joke had gone, Mansfield wrenched himself free from the burly custodian and asked, impressively: "Do you know who I am?" "No," replied the guard, eying the speaker with a look of surprise. "No," laughed Mansfield, as he started to go. "But the show belongs to me." The next day the incorruptible guard was raised for carrying out his orders so well.—[Chicago News.]

Vox Populi.

AT a certain review recently held, a member of Parliament found himself on the huge crowd. Being anxious to obtain a signature he was well known, he tapped a man who was taking a day off, on the shoulder, a peremptory tone, "Make way there." "Who are yer pushin'?" replied the other. "Do you know who I am, sir?" said the statesman. "I am a representative of the people." "Garn! That ain't nothin'," growled the bloomin' people themselves.—[The King.]

A Preacher as a Horse Trader.

A GOOD joke is told on a certain minister who likes to trade horses by way of some means the preacher came into possession of a horse that wouldn't pull at all when he came to a son found a purchaser, who inquired of the age, condition and qualities of the animal. The last he asked if he was a tried puller. "I was soul good to see him pull," was the answer. The trade was made, and in a few days the horse came back and claimed the parson had some qualities of the animal. "I told you it was good to see him pull." The purchaser was dropped the subject.—[Philadelphia Telegraph.]

SIR ARTHUR.

STORIES OF THE ENGLAND.

RECALLED BY H.

From the New York Times.

IT WAS just a year ago that Sir Arthur Sullivan's recollections were published in the world many incidents in a most interesting happening, although the world was unlike that of many musicians of its prosperity. The tales of his life found in biographies of other musicians were not a part of his existence, but of a kind that found ready response in other men had to struggle with. It is certain that his own sign of favor which lay in their fortunate composer.

His father was rather an obscure school for military musicians at but was able to send his son to the Queen's Chapel in the choir of St. James's Palace, White Hall, where he was under his guardianship. He received a guinea every three months in the choir were selected for the choir of the college, which at that time had a hundred and fifty voices, that he received a guinea every three months. He was selected for the choir of St. James's Palace, White Hall, where he was under his guardianship. He received a guinea every three months. He was selected for the choir of St. James's Palace, White Hall, where he was under his guardianship. He received a guinea every three months.

It was a curious Old-World life time. The choristers had duties in addition to their regular pay in the chapel. They were on duty in the royal chapel at St. James's Palace on Christmas eve; on New Year's Eve; on Easter morning; on the day of the coronation; and on the day of the queen's birthday. The choristers had duties in addition to their regular pay in the chapel. They were on duty in the royal chapel at St. James's Palace on Christmas eve; on New Year's Eve; on Easter morning; on the day of the coronation; and on the day of the queen's birthday.

The first half crown young Sullivan this period and he got it for singing "With Verdure Clad." He added to the boy owed him, and bought Handel's early age he had developed the business of a singer in good stead. His measure due to the care with which he was trained, and for many years of his life he benefited of association with W. S. Gilbert. These two were his equals in business in such matters afterward caused his quarrel with the two most successful enterprises and earned thousands of pounds to him. It was that the American woman to whom he married, who had for many years been a woman of great social influence and the assistance of his schemes were most needed. There were no more to be seen in Sir Arthur's commercial career than the influence of two very expensive London establishments. And there was which she was of equal help to the capacity of man of business.

Once, while in the choir of the Queen's Chapel, he wrote to his mother, "I should not fail to watch the news; likely you will see about it," he wrote to his mother and he took down my name and he sang at the opening of the Crystal Palace, and received, during his stay at the Chapel Royal choir, ten shillings for a week. During all this time his musical ing on under Mr. Hillmore. His talent attracted the attention of influential friends, the Duke of Edinburgh, who was for years afterward, and Sir Frederick had heard so much about the musical character that he came up from Oxford to play the organ and to look over his man my his organ playing, that his part "The Messiah" was described as "an immense performance," especially as he had under the last moment, owing to the sudden illness of the player. In 1858 he went to Leipzig to win the Mendelssohn prize, for which he tied with Sir Joseph Barneby. Sullivan was the last task was imposed.

It was at Leipzig in 1859 that Sir Arthur

Stories of the Firing Line + + Animal Stories.

"Bobs" and Kitchener.

A PHOTOGRAPHER who went to the front on behalf of the leading illustrated journals and has just returned, related an anecdote the other day which very aptly illustrates the different characters and methods of those two great English generals, Lord Roberts and Lord Kitchener. He (the photographer) was provided by his employer with a special tarpaulin-covered cart and a couple of mules for the transport of his apparatus, and, needless to say, the name and style of his paper were writ large all over it. During those fierce days at Paardeberg, preceding the surrender of Cronje, there was a big run on the ambulance wagons, of which, owing to the rapid British advance, there were none too many. Proceeding cautiously one day with his cart and mules to a spot favorable for snapshooting a few pictures, the artist was suddenly confronted by an orderly who signed to him to stop and then spoke as follows: "Lord Roberts presents his compliments and would be glad of the immediate loan of your cart for a couple of hours to convey a wounded trooper to the rear."

Of course, there was only one possible answer to such a request. The photographer hastily climbed down and evinced, in the rapidity with which he undid his tackle, how much real pleasure it gave him to comply. But that was not all. At the expiration of two hours, the orderly again galloped up and said: "Lord Roberts presents his compliments and would be glad if you would extend the loan of your cart for a further two hours." Absolutely flushing with pleasure, the artist could do nothing but blurt out his readiness to lend his cart to so courteous a commander for just as long as he should be pleased to retain it. Promptly at the expiration of the time named, however, the cart and mules were brought safely back, along with an expression of thanks from the commander-in-chief for the assistance rendered him.

But now mark the difference in the case of the Man of Iron. The very next day a precisely similar emergency arose. This time, however, Lord Kitchener himself rode up, accompanied by a troop of Lancers. Acting, evidently, upon orders just given, two of the troopers sprang from their saddles, one of them seized and held the mules and the other proceeded with the utmost dispatch and without so much as a look at the astonished artist, to undo the fastenings at the back of the cart and unload the tackle. "What is it, my lord?" gasped the photographer, helplessly, from the box seat. "Quick, man, get down and land a hand. Sorry, but we must commandeer you for ambulance," was all the reply he received. And before he could quite realize the situation the two mules had been "outspanned," his traps strewn about the ground and his cart attached to two mounted troopers and was thundering away in the distance over the veldt. As to when, where or how it would be returned to him was left entirely to his imagination, as Kitchener and his staff immediately galloped away without vouchsafing a word.—[London Free Lance.

He Marked It.

MAJ. BROWN of the old Fifth Cavalry was given to what his fellow-officers used to call "periodical eccentricity." When the eccentricity struck him it took the form of a fixed determination to take off all his clothes and to sit stark in his quarters with no companions save something made of earthenware and a much smaller object made of glass. When the major was eccentric nobody dared go near him save Aaron, for the major had a cowboy habit of shooting his gun around the feet and head of an intruder, and the major was no respecter of rank—that is, when he was eccentric. One day there reported at Fort Dodge "to join" a young fellow just from West Point. He had been assigned to Maj. Brown's troop. The strapping lieutenant reported, as in duty bound, to the commanding officer of the post, and then started, as equally in duty bound, to report to his troop commander, Maj. Brown. The commanding officer did not care to tell the young fellow that the major was that day eccentric, but he did tell him that there was no imperative necessity of reporting to his troop commander then and that he might put it off for a day or two. The lieutenant, however, had not been toting the mark for four years for nothing. He had read his orders aright, and off he started for Maj. Brown's quarters. He was in civilian clothes, and in his hand he carried a dress-suit case containing his uniform. He rapped at the door of Maj. Brown's quarters. A lion's roar bade him enter. In he went. Maj. Brown was seated at a table clad as was Adam, barring the leaf.

"Maj. Brown?"

"Yes."

"I am Lieut. Edwards, sir. I have the honor to report to you for duty."

"Lieut. Edwards, eh? What you got in that case, lieutenant?"

"My uniform, sir."

"Is your clothing marked, lieutenant?"

"My linen is, sir, but my heavier clothing is not."

"I'll mark it for you, lieutenant." From behind the jug came a cavalry yell, and before the astounded young soldier could move three revolver shots in rapid succession were pumped into and through his dress-suit case. His uniform was marked.—[Chicago Times-Herald.

A Grim Joke.

STORIES are told of the coolness and apparent absolute unconcern of men when under fire. It's not every man, however, who can make a fairly decent pun when fire is opened unexpectedly and before the sound of the whistle of the bullet is out of his ear. Maj. Brown and his outfit were scouting along the Republican River. With the major was Col. J. V. S. Paddock, now a retired officer living in Chicago, but then a lieutenant of cavalry. The

Indians would sneak up on the command and take an occasional pot shot. One evening camp had been pitched, and Maj. Brown and Lieut. Paddock were on either side of an improvised mess table. Between them was a big platter upon which reposed the savory evening meal. Suddenly a shot rang out, and a bullet, whistling between the two officers, within a foot of each, struck the platter, made a hole clean through it, sending out from the hole in every direction great wriggling cracks. Before the whist of the shot had passed out of hearing Maj. Brown, who was viewing the wrecked dish, said, "Paddock, that's what you might call a crack shot."—[Chicago Times-Herald.

He Preferred Cash.

AN EX-OFFICER of the British army, who had been reduced by a series of misfortunes to selling pies in the street for a livelihood, was recognized by an old comrade, who began, "This is really most sad. I cannot tell you how much—" but was cut short by the practical pie-man with the retort, "Oh, bother your sympathy; buy a pie!"—[Army and Navy Journal.

Battlefield Ogres.

DURING the Franco-Prussian war there were over two hundred battlefield ghouls captured and shot. Most of these were actually negroes, but it is a notable fact that a great number of persons had blacked their faces and hands and attired themselves in oriental costume, so as to be mistaken for the former.

It is sad to relate that a considerable number of these plunderers were women, and that during the campaign French jewelers were constantly receiving visits from peasant women, who brought gold and silver watches, diamond rings and pins for sale. One woman, long after the campaign ceased, visited a certain jeweler three times a week, each time bringing some valuable article with her, such as a gold cigar case, a gold watch, and so on.

The man she dealt with was known to the gendarmes as a receiver of stolen property, and upon searching his premises they found in a cellar over \$25,000 worth of valuable articles, which he had purchased at ridiculous rates from these women, who had undoubtedly plundered the dead and dying during the war. An old Frenchman, who was seized and shot for plundering the dead on the field of battle, confessed to having murdered half a dozen men and mutilated over fifty during the practice of his cowardly work.

In his pockets were found two rings and fifty watches, besides a number of pocketbooks, letters and lockets containing photographs. This brutal plunderer was captured while, with a large blood-stained knife, he was cutting the throat of a Prussian officer who had had his legs maimed by a shell.—[Regiment.

ANIMAL STORIES.

A Mischievous Mouse at a Court Wedding.

THERE was a comic interlude at the state concert at the palace at Vienna given on the eve of the wedding of Duke Robert of Wurtemberg with the Archduchess Raineria.

Mme. Saville was singing a solo when a mouse crossed the stage. The distinguished singer at once broke down under the influence of fear, but recovered and concluded her solo.

A minute later the mouse appeared on the floor of the hall and made straight for the seats reserved for the Diplomatic Corps. The diplomats' wives had a hard struggle between the demands of etiquette and their fears of the mouse, but fear prevailed.

There ensued a panic-stricken flight of the ladies. Most retreated further back in the hall, but one foreign diplomat's wife mounted a chair.

The cause of the trouble soon disappeared, and peace was restored. The Emperor treated the incident as a good joke, but the courtiers were horrified at the sight.—[London Leader.

What Ants Can Do.

"THERE are a good many ants of different varieties on the lot at my country place near Covington," said a New Orleans business man, "and last year I began to make a systematic study of their habits. I found it a most fascinating pursuit, and have resumed it with much enthusiasm during several visits this year. A little investigation will convince almost anybody, I think, that the ant approaches nearer to man in point of intelligence than any of the lower animals. Some of the things I have seen are so marvelous that I would hesitate to speak of them if similar wonders had not been fully recorded by trained scientists."

"Near one of my flower beds is a colony of small red ants that are extremely industrious in collecting food, and they frequently perform the most astonishing engineering feats in transporting heavy burdens to their homes. Not long ago I watched a party of about a dozen that had found the body of a small spider and were dragging it toward the nest. The spider had hairy legs, which stuck out in every direction and caught on obstacles, greatly retarding progress. For several minutes the ants toiled away with their awkward booty and then stopped and seemed to hold a council. A minute fragment of dry leaf was lying on the ground. Presently they all laid hold and pulled the spider on top of it. They then seized the edges and slid it along without difficulty."

"On another occasion I saw a large body of these same ants start out for a raid on another colony. They marched like an army, with scouts thrown out at the sides, and when several feet distant from the nest divided into two

parties. One kept straight on and was soon engaged in fierce combat with the other tribe, while the second detachment made a detour and fell upon the hill from the rear. The result was a great victory for the first. Anybody who feels interested in the subject and who put in a little time at close study will be certain to learn new exploits fully as astonishing as those I have described."—[New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Friendship Between Cat and Rabbit.

FOR love of a rabbit, "Tom," a big cat owned by Jones of No. 30 Archer street, is dying of a broken heart. Mourning for his companion and playmate who died weeks ago, the big cat is wasting into a shadow and refuses to be comforted.

The rabbit came into the yard one day nearly a year ago and got acquainted with the cat. The latter sprung into an intimacy so close that the two soon became inseparable companions. They slept in the bed and partook of their meals out of the same bowl. There was never over a half-dozen yards separating them. They played together continually, and once when Jones brought home another rabbit they chased it in the yard and a kitten received similar treatment.

Neighbors of Mr. Jones frequently called to visit the two strange playmates, and often someone, fond of cats, came from a distant part of the city on the same errand. Several times Mr. Jones tried the experiment of separating the two companions, but every time each failed to romp and moped to such an extent that they were brought together. Their reuniting was the only romping about the yard and various manifestations of friendship.

Two weeks ago the rabbit died. It was buried in the yard, and since then the cat has given unmistakable signs of bereavement. He has walked sorrowfully the yard, and for an hour at a time has laid down before the house. Then he would get up and walk all over the yard and around the yard as if looking for his old friend. As the days passed it was observed that the cat frequently left his food untouched. He has grown thin. Mr. Jones declares that the cat is dying of a broken heart.—[Denver Republican.

Why the Tower Clock Stopped.

THE entire force of employees of the Union Pacific puzzled last night at the queer antics of the clock in the tower. Heretofore the clock has had no fault—it would insist on running just a half minute of the official timepieces at the depot, by which it sent out. Otherwise the great machine has been as steady as the moon. But early last evening began to be manifest signs of a departure from its rule. The first mark of irregularity was the hands on the four dials, facing north, south, east and west.

These are run by long steel arms that extend to mechanism in the center. The hands, each of which is about four feet long, did not keep the same time. It was thirteen minutes before 8 o'clock on the north face told that it was four minutes after the south and west faces marked the time. The great long hands acted as if there were some strain on them. Occasionally they would give harmony, but would catch again a moment later.

The depot policemen looked with much alarm at the wayward clock, and the yardmaster was sure that it was haunted. No one was anxious to go into the tower to make an investigation of the clock's irregularity, as was plain that someone must go, and the head of the Union Pacific was sent for. To reach the tower it was necessary to climb to the head of the stairs, then the small door to a ladder and up that to another door, so on until a fourth ladder has been climbed, and the machinery of the clock is reached.

The janitor made the ascent, dangling a bunch of keys in his hand as he climbed ladder after ladder. He is a separate key to each of the half-dozen doors. Near the top, there was a strange sound, and the rustling of a woman's skirts, accompanied by a clatter of chairs. Mr. Smith's hair stood on end and he was cold sweat, he admitted after coming down, that he dared not turn back, for fear of the taunting that he would receive.

Opening the last door and stepping into the room, the walls of which are the four faces of the clock, twelve feet across, he was nearly knocked down by a large object thrust into his face. Again he was startled, and he said, then came down and told that he was scared by one.

The apartment is illuminated by electric light shining through the dials of the clock, and he said he regained his wits, saw plainly what nature of the thing was that tried to knock him down the ladder. A pair of birds had taken refuge in the clock tower. They had crawled into the works of the clock, and on the more delicate parts, had put them out of action, causing the hands to perform the peculiar antics that have been witnessed from below. The birds had found a tower a comfortable refuge against the storm that Forecaster Brandenburg has threatened them with. They objected to the janitor's intrusion on their night's rest.—[Denver Republican.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION AMERICANS IN 2000.

[Ladies' Home Journal:] There will probably be 350,000,000 to 500,000,000 people in America and the sessions by the lapse of another century. Nations ask for admission to our Union after the opening of the great canal. Mexico will be next. Expanding more territory to the south of us, will South and Central American republics to be the Union by their own people.

THE PRUNE

WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT

THE LAST TR

By a Special

IN DEFIANCE of the cyclopedic authorities, California unanimously declared a preserved or growing distinct from the plum. An action where prune culture industry, such a verdict is a

The prune and the plum flourish side by side with equal vigor, and while readily distinguished, their supreme point of difference are being realized from the latter yields, at best, but the extent to which the developed in various districts of recent years is nothing short of a question is recognized as the single prune tree; today its question is recognized as the

While the established belt of the prune extends from the 35th to the 45th parallel, California, by far the largest percent by California. In this State seventy-three thousand acres in the past season produced pounds of dried fruit, the yield of 50,000 pounds over that



value of this output at the basis of the sum total of \$4,500,000. The most favored localities in the State are the central and south, and the counties of Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo. The combined output of these two counties is more than three-fourths the total of the State.

In addition to the variety known as the "Black", there are numerous others of a fine quality, the "Silver", "Ruby" and "Black", the former, however, being the staple product.

The details connected with the prune industry are singularly unique, differing from that of fruit growing in general. The establishing of a prune industry is a long process. For this purpose, young trees are commonly utilized, and these species being preferable to the mature trees. The soil best suited to the prune is of a medium-heavy grade. Under conditions the trees should come into bearing the first year. A full crop, however, is not reached until the seventh year, from which time the grower anywhere from \$100 to \$150 per acre. The waste essential to the prune industry is prodigious, the tendency being to frequently necessitating the use of half the original yield in order to obtain a marketable size. The harvesting of the fruit is done in the middle of August, and for several weeks the orchards present a scene of industry. This season a large majority of the prune growers and settlements throughout the State are occupied with the gathering and all ages being represented in the industry. The crop, the fruit is never picked up off the ground, but is picked up by its own weight when the fruit, when otherwise partially swells up and ferments, the drying process is accomplished

December 16, 1900.

December 16, 1900.]

ories.

light on and was soon engaged in another trial, while the second trial, and fell upon the hill from the great victory for the invaders. The study will be certain to be a study as these I have seen. Times-Democrat.

and Rabbit.

Tom, a big cat owned by E. H. ... and playmate who did ... wanting into a shadow and ... the past one day nearly a year ... with the cat. The friends ... so close that the two animals ... They slept in the same ... half-dozen yards separating them ... continuously, and once when the ... rabbit they chased it out of ... removed similar treatment. ... frequently called to watch ... often someone, fond of animals ... of the city on the same ... tried the experiment of spraying ... every time each raised ... to an extent that they were ... summit was the occasion of ... and various manifestations of

hbit died. It was buried ... the cat has given unmis ... has walked sorrowfully ... at a time has laid down ... up and walk all over the ... if looking for his old place ... was observed that the cat ... munched. He has grown thin ... the cat is dying of a broken

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moment, hanging a bunch of ... ladder after ladder, for ... of the half-down door. ... a strange sound met his ... his shirt, accompanied by ... hair stood on end and he ... after coming down, he ... of the laughing that he

and stepping into the ... the four faces of the clock, ... nearly knocked down by ... into his face. Again he ... the fear of the unknown ... known; he would rather ... down and tell that he had ... illuminated by electric lights ... of the clock, and he could ... plainly what nature of the ... him down the ladder. A ... in the clock tower. ... works of the clock, and ... maria, had put them out of ... the peculiar antics of ... The birds had found the ... against the alarm that ... has threatened them with ... intrusion on their night's

ALION AMERICANS BY ... YEAR 2000.

There will probably be ... people in America and ... another century. Nicaragua ... our Union after the ... will be sent. Europe ... south of us, will cause ... republics to be void ... people.

THE PRUNE INDUSTRY. WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE LAST TWENTY YEARS.

By a Special Contributor.

IN DEFIANCE of the theories advanced by certain scientific authorities, the leading pomologists of California unanimously declare that the prune, whether in a preserved or growing state, is of a species altogether distinct from the plum. And emanating as it does from a section where prune culture ranks as a representative industry, such a verdict is entitled to no small consideration.

The prune and the plum, in their diverse varieties, stand side by side with equal exuberance in the Golden State, and while readily distinguishable one from the other, their supreme point of variance lies in the fact that whereas the plum is being realized from the former product, while the latter yields, at best, but indifferent returns.

The extent to which the prune industry has been developed in various districts on the Pacific Coast within recent years is nothing short of phenomenal. Twenty years ago it is questionable if there existed in all this section a single prune tree; today its annual yield of the fruit in question is recognized as the largest in the world.

With the established belt adapted to the cultivation of the prune extends from the State of Washington to Arizona, by far the largest percentage of the product is yielded in California. In this State there are at present about twenty-three thousand acres in bearing prunes, which during the past season produced an aggregate of 150,000,000 pounds of dried fruit, the yield representing an increase of 50,000 pounds over that of any previous year. The

of the sun, artificial dryers being no longer used. After being gathered the prunes are placed in large, shallow trays, which are spread out over an open field, prepared specially for the purpose. This field varies in size, according to the extent of the orchard, and in some instances, where the cultivation is large, the drying grounds are very extensive. The largest of these (situated in the Santa Clara Valley,) covers an area of fifteen acres, over which are spread 18,000 whitewood trays, each 4x6 feet in size, the entire number being filled with prunes drying in the sun. At various intervals throughout these grounds are electric lights, by which the fruit is turned each night until the drying is thoroughly accomplished. This requires a period varying from a week to ten days, according to the sun's heat and the size of the fruit. As each lot becomes generally cured, the trays of fruit are removed by means of portable railways to the sorting department adjacent to the drying grounds. Here the prunes are thoroughly looked over, those that are yet imperfectly dried being picked out and returned to the drying grounds, to undergo additional exposure to the sun. This sorting process requires the utmost care and judgment, and the work is almost invariably entrusted to women.

When the drying has been thoroughly accomplished, the prunes are stored away in great open bins specially designed for the purpose. After a considerable quantity of the product has thus accumulated, it is loaded into wagons and conveyed to one of the numerous packinghouses located throughout the prune country. These packing establishments are, for the most part, operated in the interest of the prune-growers' association, a coöperative organization recently formed by the representative orchardists of the Coast, with a view to the improvement of this particular industry.

Each consignment of fruit, as it is received, is rigidly examined by an official inspector of the association, whose duties are to pass upon the general merits of the product. Should the fruit prove to be imperfectly cured it is rejected and sent back to the producer for further treatment, but if the required standard is met the consignment

yield for the current year, the prune crop has unquestionably fallen far short of what it would have been, but for the drought experienced during the three consecutive seasons. However, the hardy product has withstood the trying ordeal in a most gratifying manner, and with the recent general rainfall the future of the prune industry throughout the entire Pacific Coast is full of golden promise.

JOSE DE OLIVARES.

PIE.

COMMERCIAL AND INTELLECTUAL EMINENCE POSSIBLE ONLY WHERE PIE IS PROMINENT.

[Harvey Sutherland in Ainslee's:] I hold it to be a demonstrable truth that the freedom of the citizen and the highest commercial and intellectual eminence can only be attained where pie is prominent as an article of diet. It may be said that these very British whom I condemn for their gross and sordid ideas of pie lead the world for individual liberty, commercial supremacy and such achievements in philosophy and letters as are exemplified in the works of Herbert Spencer and Marie Corelli, but I maintain that it is possible for a people to possess a blessing and yet call it out of its name. Britons have pies, but, possessed by that exasperating combination of ignorance and bullheadedness which is their characteristic, they call them "tarts." Now, calling a pie a tart does not make it a tart, any more than calling a rubber overshoe a "gum" can render that peculiarly Philadelphia expression, "I was cleaning my gums on the door-mat," other than shocking to the moral sense. In either case, the mistake is due to ignorance and parochial narrowness. If the British people had only gone to college they would know that "tart" comes from the Latin "tortus," meaning "twisted," and is correctly used only to describe a twisted ribbon of dough inclosing a form of jelly. Not even the most benighted islander thinks of calling it a "mince tart," and yet a mince pie is no more of a pie than an apple pie is. Both are constructed on precisely the same architectural lines. I call the attention of the citizens of the British Empire to this



GIRLS SORTING PRUNES.

value of this output at the basis price of 3 cents the pound amounts to the sum total of \$4,500,000.

The most favored localities in the State for the prune grow on the central and southern districts and are largely confined to the counties of Santa Clara and Los Angeles. The combined output of these two counties represents more than three-fourths the total prune production of the Pacific Coast.

In addition to the variety known as the French prune there are numerous others of a fancy character, as, for example, the "Silver," "Ruby" and "Hungarian" propagation, the former, however, being universally recognized as the staple product.

The details connected with the cultivation of the prune are singularly unique, differing materially from those incident to fruit growing in general. The primary step in the establishing of a prune industry consists in grafting the young trees. For this purpose the Marabolam and standard trees are commonly utilized as the parent trunk, the former being preferable by reason of their great sturdiness. The soil best suited to the growth of the young trees is of a medium-heavy grade, and under favorable conditions the trees should come into bearing during the fourth year. A full crop, however, is seldom realized until the seventh year, from which period an orchard will give the grower anywhere from \$150 to \$300 the acre.

The waste essential to the successful production of the prune is prodigious, the tendency of the trees to overbear frequently necessitating the thinning out of more than half the original yield in order to insure fruit of a marketable size. The harvesting of the crop usually begins about the middle of August, and for the ensuing six weeks the orchards present a scene of indescribable activity. During this season a large majority of the population of the prune towns and settlements throughout the prune country are occupied with the gathering of the fruit, both men and all ages being represented in the work. In harvesting the crop, the fruit is never gathered from the tree, but is picked up off the ground where it falls from the branches by its own weight when sufficiently ripe for use. The fruit, when otherwise prematurely gathered, usually swells up and ferments when spread out to

is passed on to the packers. Here the fruit is first run through a peculiar combination machine, whereby it is thoroughly cleaned and graded. This latter process is accomplished by a system of automatic sieves with wire meshes of various sizes, operating one above the other. As the prunes sift downward through these sieves the respective grades are separated and thrown into their proper receptacles. This done, the several grades are weighed, and a certificate, in accordance with the general result, delivered to the producer. The fruit now becomes a part of the combined yield, and is packed in boxes of from fifty to eighty pounds each, for distribution throughout the markets of the world. The disposition of the fruit is left entirely to the officers of the growers' association, who fix the prices, market the product, and subsequently divide the proceeds, less the expense of packing, etc., among the members of the organization.

This mutual coöperation on the part of the prune growers has in every way resulted in a vast improvement in the industry. The fixing of a required standard to be met by all producers has effectually done away with the placing of imperfectly-cured and deceptively-packed prunes on the market, in return for which every grower is insured equal marketing facilities and better average prices for his crop. The perfecting of the American-grown prune has also enabled it to compete successfully with the French product in Europe, and a good export trade is rapidly developing. The largest foreign shipments at present being made are to Germany, Norway and Sweden, while a fair market is found in the British Isles. The prospects of a considerable trade in this commodity with the Orient is also encouraging, a number of shipments having already been made to that remote section.

The constant increase in the production of the prune, which barely keeps pace with the universal demand, is indicative of its growing popularity, both as an article of diet and as a health food. From the latter standpoint, however, the value of the fruit is too often impaired through the erroneous use of sugar in its preparation for the table. Not only is this detrimental to its nutritive qualities, but likewise wholly unnecessary, as the prune, when properly cured, contains an amplitude of native saccharine matter.

Notwithstanding the substantial increase in the general

error of theirs. I don't want to have to speak to them again about it.

Though the derivation of the word "tart" is quite simple, it must be owned that "pie" will have to be given up as too hard to puzzle out. And this is strange because it is not an ancient thing, as anybody can see when he knows that so simple a dish as suet pudding was never heard of before the beginning of the eighteenth century. Puddings until then were always meat compounds boiled in casings like sausages. All persons are hereby warned away from supposing that pie, in the American sense, has any connection with "pie, a magpie," or "pie, the complex rules for the performance of the ancient breviary offices of the church," or "pi, a confused mixture of type." I seem to have read somewhere that mince pie was the father of all other pies, and was so named because it was such a mixture of things, but I am afraid this will hardly do. Etymology is not a guessing game, at least, not when it is played right. It seems to be settled that "pie" has to do with "pit" and "pot," but just what the connection is nobody knows.

When people saw a great light and apprehended that sweets are harmonious only with mildly acid and fragrantly pungent things, and not with salty and savory things, such as meat and soup greens, then pie came into its own, and under its beneficent sway an immense mental, moral and spiritual uplift made itself felt immediately. The Declaration of Independence was the direct result, and all the heritage of liberty bequeathed to us in that instrument. Does anybody doubt that if the southern people had been as great pie-eaters as the Yankees, anything could have beaten them? How is it possible for seven Americans to fall upon 150 Filipinos at a wedding party, surround them and kill every one of them in the interest of sound and stable government, unless it is that the American was nourished on pie and the Filipino was not? It is all very well to sneer, but how do you account for it otherwise? That's the question.

[Boston Globe:] The Sultan is informed that the presence of the Kentucky at Smyrna is no menace, but it may remind him, none the less, that if it becomes necessary Uncle Sam can go collecting with a gun.

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HOW TO GET OFFICIAL PROTECTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT.

By a Special Contributor.

MOST of our amateurs obtain at some time in their photographic careers what may be termed really beautiful pictures. These pictures are admired by their friends, are frequently used to illustrate newspaper or magazine articles, are occasionally enlarged and framed, thus forming artistic additions to their rooms, but it seldom occurs to an amateur to have such a photograph copyrighted. Photographic copyrights seem by tacit consent to belong to the professional, but there is no reason whatever for this being the case. It frequently occurs that an amateur produces work which in artistic excellence far surpasses that of the professional photographer. This may at first thought appear somewhat surprising, but upon a second consideration it will not be found so. The professional is working for the mighty and necessary dollar, while the amateur is working for love of the art. The former is hampered to a great extent by being obliged to cater to the public. His pictures are made to sell, and if a certain building or bit of landscape is of public interest, historically or otherwise, there is a constant demand for photographic reproductions, irrespective of any artistic merit belonging to the work. This commercial side of the question plays a very important part in making of professional portraits. Should the sitter possess any defect, fancied or real, of face or form, that defect must be hidden, although the result may be an awkward disposition of hands or stiff pose of head. The portrait must flatter the original, whether the faithfulness of the likeness be preserved or not. Knowing all this by sad experience, the professional portrait photographer produces a picture which pleases his patron, although it may jar upon his own artistic nerves. On the other hand, the amateur has no one to please but himself. He, like the painter, has an ideal, and he works until he has realized it, at least, to the best of his ability. While the professional has neither time nor opportunity for experimenting, the amateur does little else. He tries many new and unheard-of methods, and sometimes secures effects which astonish him. Often, of course, the results surprise his friends, also, who are always ready with good-natured ridicule, but it is only through his failures that he meets with an occasional success, and the enthusiast is perfectly satisfied if out of a dozen or two negatives he obtains one really meritorious picture. Occasionally, it is true, an excellent photograph is the result of an accident, and happens to be good, just why the maker himself is not at all sure, but such are merely those exceptions which prove that careful study of composition, lighting, and posing is requisite if the artist is to meet with success.

Aside from these masterpieces, which the producer nat-

patience and perseverance will accomplish in the photographic line.

Indian pictures have always a fascination for the dwellers in cities, while our eastern cousins go into ecstasies over the photographs of the odd little Chinese children in their quaint costumes, fresh from the strange land of ancient culture, rice and rats.

A member of the Los Angeles Camera Club has had exceptional success in photographing the "Heathen Chinese," and at the suggestion of a friend has had several of his photographs of Chinese children copyrighted, one of which is shown herewith.

To obtain a photographic copyright is a very easy matter. On application to the Librarian of Congress one is promptly supplied with the necessary blanks and full instructions for filling them out. The fee required is but 50 cents. In making application for copyright it is necessary that a printed or typewritten title of the photograph



CAMERA CLUB MODEL.
(By George N. Black.)

be inserted on the marked page of the application blank, and the law requires that two prints be forwarded with the same. If a certificate of copyright is required (i.e., a certificate of the entry of the title) there will be an additional charge of 50 cents. In this case an uncanceled recent internal-revenue stamp should accompany the prints. This certificate, however, would only be required in case of a suit or question as to the copyright, in which case the certificate could be secured when required. The only expense attendant upon the securing of a copyright is the 50 cents which is to be sent in with application blank and prints. Such remittance should be sent by post-office money order, payable to the Librarian of Congress.

The following is the legal definition of the nature of a

ment from the sitter, although the fact of his having taken the portrait for a money consideration puts him outside the amateur class. The sitter in such a case is entitled to the copyright, and the photographer can secure the same only by written consent of the person for whom the picture was made. The custom among portrait photographers is to retain the negative as their property, but for the sitter's use only. The portrait taker may destroy such a negative, but cannot have it copyrighted for his own use, as stated above, unless the sitter is willing to sign a contract to that effect.

Applications for copyright must be made by the author or designer, but when secured the copyright may be assigned to anyone else, provided a record in writing is made and filed with the Librarian of Congress within sixty days from its execution. It is required that negatives which are copyrighted be made from plates of films of American manufacture. Similar laws prevail in other countries. Thus a negative of American manufacture is not eligible for copyright in a foreign country, nor is a foreign-made negative entitled to copyright in America. This knowledge is of importance, as a photographer in leaving his own country must provide himself with plates or films of home manufacture if he wishes to have any of the pictures he takes abroad copyrighted at home after he has returned and developed them. This matter is provided for by the international copyright laws. The countries having copyright relations with the United States under the same are Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Belgium and Switzerland.

Copyright certificates are issued regardless of many of the requirements, no inquiry being made of the applicant as to his right to secure the same, and in such cases the copyright cannot be legally sustained should any question arise and investigation be made. Thus it will be seen that many copyrights are really valueless, it often occurring that foreign copyrights are issued on negatives of American manufacture, and vice versa. Care should therefore be taken by the applicant to acquaint himself with all the requirements and see that they are complied with before sending in his prints for copyright. Agencies in this country are selling reproductions of paintings by the old masters and claiming copyright for their photographs, which copyright could not be sustained, even though their negatives (half-tone plates) are manufactured in the United States, as the conception is not original with them. The same so photographed are often owned by national institutions and permission to photograph such paintings is easily procurable by almost anyone who may wish it, no one being granted the exclusive right to reproduce these works of art.

Before sending prints of valuable negatives to publishers, amateurs should apply for a copyright record of the title of same. As already shown, the process is cheap and inexpensive, and while one print is being made to send to the publisher, two more could readily be made and sent to the Librarian of Congress before the other is made, otherwise, having parted with the one print, the copyright is lost.

A claim is sometimes made by a publisher to whom a print is sent for competition or publication, as the case may be, that he owns the plate made from such a photograph, his copyright on the publication in which the photograph is reproduced covering the picture as well



urally desires to guard from promiscuous copying, a photograph may be secured of some peculiar phenomena of nature, and for which there is considerable demand. The photographer should realize more than fame among his immediate friends for his work, and by obtaining a copyright, the picture may be worth considerable to him, financially. I have in mind a photograph of an electric storm taken at the Cliff House in San Francisco. As the story goes, a young Japanese boy who had been taking pictures for some little time noticed one afternoon heavy clouds gathering out beyond the Golden Gate. Thinking he might be able to get a photograph which would repay him for the trouble, he boarded one of the Sutro Heights cars and reached his destination about dark. The clouds continued to gather, but very slowly, so he set up his camera where he had an unobstructed view of the sky, and waited. His patience was at last rewarded, for about midnight there came a vivid flash of lightning out of the inky blackness, rending the dark canopy asunder for a moment and casting that peculiar dazzling light on all around, characteristic of the lightning's flash. The boy, though naturally weary from his long vigil, was ready at the moment, and at that instant opened the shutter, securing on the sensitive plate not only a faithful record of the erratic path of the electric current, but a record as well of what

photograph which would be entitled to copyright protection:

"A useful, new, harmonious, characteristic and graceful picture; that is to say, an original mental conception, to which the photographer gave visible form by posing the subject in front of the camera, selecting and arranging the costume, draperies and other accessory accessories in said photograph; arranging the subject so as to present graceful outlines; arranging and disposing the light and shade; suggesting and evoking the desired expression."

The circular sent out by the Photographers' Copyright League of America states further: "The two copies sent to Washington should be the first copies issued." The reason for this is evident. Should copies of the negative be made and distributed before the copyright is obtained, your copyright would be practically valueless, as these prints would not bear the copyright stamp, and any one who wished could copy them by making other negatives from the prints, or could use the pictures themselves as desired. When a photograph is copyrighted that particular picture is protected by registration, but, of course, other negatives of the same landscape or locality can be made by any one who wishes to make them.

It may be of interest to the amateur to know that a copyright of a negative of a portrait cannot be secured by the photographer who has made it if he has taken pos-

Such a claim is entirely unfounded, and if no record is made, as mentioned above, with the Librarian at Washington, and prints are filed with him before the publication appears, the copyright is lost to all parties concerned. The publisher is neither designer nor proprietor, and does not possess the negative, and knows nothing whatever about the negative, as to whether it is of home manufacture or not, therefore is not entitled in any way to copyright on such a picture.

Cases have been known where publishers who used photographs for reproduction in their columns, for a cost, have claimed the copyright to plates made from the prints, and put the electrotypes on the market for advertising purposes. Where the photographs are of landscapes, marines, etc., probably little objection to such a course would be made by the owner, but should the photograph be a portrait, the original would very naturally object strongly to seeing his likeness advertising a magazine or appearing in a newspaper without his consent.

As soon as a photograph has been copyrighted, the writer should be marked as follows: "Copyright, 1900, by [name of the owner] (the year may be) by John J. Smith, Los Angeles, Cal." The year should be printed in full, as on the same.

HELEN L. BAKER

FROM NE

RELICS OF THE

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By a Spec

LAST winter these heavy, wooden boats were discovered in the Arctic Club, H. L. Briggs, from an icy hillside on the North Pole. For many dog sledges over vast distances they had been loaded in frozen fast in the ice, and they had reached New York in the presence of a small party. The matter has been one. The matter has been one.

In the course of Lieut. Peary's expedition, in 1899, a point in the map "Fort Conger." He had found Lady Franklin Bay (now Gen. Greely, C. Service) had made his headquarters. Lieut. J. B. Lockwood, peering, attaining a point "farthest north." In this men remained until 1893, peering relief, and finally party set out southward, hoping to meet the relief long before. The horror of what which followed at C. history. The winter deepened, party slowly disappeared, month after month of torment to their hopelessness. Finally was shot for stealing provisions of meals made on his life was flickering from the rescuing party appeared in July, he reached the relief ship, and its commander, Lieut. Greely, civilization.

Finding of the Relics by Pe

When Lieut. Peary and his men, in 1899, they found it just sixteen years before. Here effects of the men as they went out to seek the relief ship, descriptions, often sadly humorous.

"M. Connell, International 81:44:11. Long 64:45. E. distance leads enchantment. On the trunk of Sergt. Izard, man, by the way, and an ablation in his sleeping bag, was "Any party visiting this of come to the clothing, etc., in scanty. Should be very than and papers."

Private Whaler—he also d word: "The owner will not see what this box contains. most valuable part of the prop. Lieut. Peary gathered up all and personal belongings left them into boxes. He was in packages. No sealed bundles read. And thus, seventeen years who had written these old diary and packed the personal effects they were being opened in a history February afternoon.

One of those present at the bury of Rochester, N. Y., a brother-in-law, second in command of who had died only a few days relief party, and who, as his partly eaten. I shall not strain down his face when and the yellow packages were were tied up firmly with twine, owners outside. One package baby shoes, tipped up, wrinkled the stumbling activity of some been carried secretly, perhaps, to disclose such sentiment, though the Arctic cold to keep alive a Messages from the Dead to the

There were letters, a few brown with age, stamped with now obsolete, and many directed long dead. Most of the men of married, and some of these left hearts. Some of them have since died middle-aged women with never reach their destination. diligence in delivering these letters completed.

Perhaps the saddest of all the one from Mrs. Emma W. de Long, husband, Commander George W. expedition. This letter was in Lieut. Greely in the hope that it would be delivered to somewhere in But De Long himself was then dead, wife's letter has now been returned with seals unbroken, to the writer. A large proportion of the men in written in little blank books in

FROM NEAR THE POLE. RELICS OF THE GREELY EXPEDITION BROUGHT BACK.

By a Special Contributor.

LAST winter there came to New York a number of heavy, wooden boxes, iron bound and waterproof. They were directed to the secretary of the Peary Arctic Club, H. L. Bridgman, and they had come direct from the icy hillsides only a little more than 8 deg. from the North Pole. For many miles they had been drawn on sledges over vast desert-like stretches of ice pack; they had been loaded in Peary's ship, the Windward, then frozen fast in the ice, and finally, after weeks of sailing, they had reached New York City. In February, 1900, they were opened in Mr. Bridgman's home in Brooklyn, in the presence of a small company of whom the writer was one. The matter has been private up to the present.

In the course of Lieut. Peary's dash to the Pole he had reached, in 1899, a point in lat. 81:14:11 N, marked on the map "Fort Conger." Here, in 1891, the famous but ill-fated Lady Franklin Bay expedition, under Lieut. A. W. Greely (now Gen. Greely, Chief of the United States Signal Service) had made its headquarters, and from this camp Lieut. J. B. Lockwood had made a dash toward the pole, attaining a point which for some time was the "northernmost." In this far-north camp, Greely and his men remained until 1883, waiting and longing for the expected relief, and finally from its protection the little party set out southward in despair over the ice fields, trying to meet the relief ship which was to have come by sleds. The horror of that journey and the desperate work which followed at Cape Sabine is familiar Arctic history. The winter deepened, the provisions of the little party slowly disappeared, the men began to fall sick, and each after month of terrible cold and loneliness added to their hopelessness. Finally, the men began to die. One was shot for stealing provisions. There were horrible stories of meals made on human flesh, and finally, just as the life was flickering from those who still lived, the relieving party appeared in June, 1884. One man died after he reached the relief ship, and of all the expedition only the commander, Lieut. Greely, and six men lived to reach civilization.

Finding of the Relics by Peary.

When Lieut. Peary and his party reached Fort Conger, in 1899, they found it just as Lieut. Greely had left it sixteen years before. Here Peary found all the personal effects of the men as they had left them when they set out to seek the relief ship. Some of the boxes bore inscriptions, often sadly humorous in the light of what followed.

"M. Connell, International Polar Expedition. Lat. 81:44:11 N. Long. 64:45. Effects not very valuable. 'Tis Neptune lends enchantment to the view.'"

On the trunk of Sergt. Israel of Michigan, a university man, by the way, and an able fellow, who died of starvation in his sleeping bag, was written:

"Any party visiting this station in the future is welcome to the clothing, etc., in the two trunks in the west house. Should be very thankful for a return of books and papers."

Private Whaler—he also died of starvation—left this note: "The owner will not be a great loser if he never sees what this box contains. The box he considers the most valuable part of the property."

Lieut. Peary gathered up all the private papers, letters, and personal belongings left in the camp and packed them into boxes. He was careful about these precious packages. No sealed bundles were opened, no letters read. And thus, seventeen years after the hands of those who had written these old diaries and directed the letters and packed the personal effects, had last touched them, they were being opened in a quiet Brooklyn parlor on a January February afternoon.

One of those present at the opening was J. P. Kinsling, of Rochester, N. Y., a brother of Lieut. Fred F. Kinsling, second in command of the ill-fated expedition, who had died only a few days before the arrival of the relief party, and who, as his brother asserts bitterly, was partly eaten. I shall not soon forget the tears that streamed down his face when the first box was opened and the yellow packages were taken out. Most of them were tied up firmly with twine, and bore the names of their owners outside. One package contained a little pair of baby shoes, tipped up, wrinkled and worn at the toes from the stumbling activity of some family pet. These had been buried secretly, perhaps, for a man does not easily discuss such sentiment, thousands of miles away into the Arctic cold to keep alive a man's love.

Messages from the Dead to the Dead.

There were letters, a few in almost every package, brown with age, stamped with old, green 3-cent stamps, and many directed to the names of those long dead. Most of the men of the expedition were unmarried, and some of these letters were to their sweethearts. Some of them have since been delivered to married middle-aged women with children, and some will never reach their destination. Mr. Bridgman has used his power in delivering these letters, and the task is not yet completed.

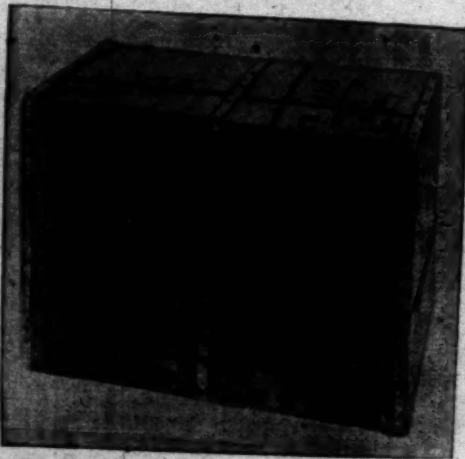
Perhaps the saddest of all the letters in the box was one from Mrs. Emma W. de Long, written in 1881 to her husband, Commander George W. de Long of the Jeannette expedition. This letter was carried north in 1881 by Lieut. Greely in the hope that he might get an opportunity to deliver it somewhere in that vast waste of ice. But Lieut. Greely was then dead in the snow, and his wife's letter has now been returned, nineteen years later, with male unbroken, to the writer.

A large proportion of the men kept diaries, most of them written in little blank books much worn. One or two

were bound with sealskin, with the hair outside; others were written in the form of letters to friends at home and manifolded with carbon paper. Some of these stopped short off in the middle of a page and one actually in the middle of a sentence, as if the order to march had come hurriedly and everything had been dropped and left as it was. It is a rule in Arctic expeditions that all information concerning the events of the trip shall come through the commander, exclusively, and oftentimes the men are required to give up their diaries, but these diaries escaped that fate, and here they were, giving a rare and intimate picture of the daily life, desperately humdrum as it was, in an Arctic camp. How well all the men came to know one another, and how all their little bickerings crept into these private journals; how the characters of the officers shone out in strong contrasts, as the men saw them. One glancing over these old papers will see all these small difficulties and disagreements which never creep into the great books written by the commanders. Here is a glimpse into the diary of Sergt. Gardiner, under date of April 1, 1883, which gives a curious picture of April Fool's day in the Arctic:

April Fool's Day in the Arctic.

"On duty as usual from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. There were the usual jokes, with many additional ones, played today on April fools. Israel commenced it at 2 o'clock a.m. by setting all the clocks ahead of time and awakening the cooks at that time, and making them think it was time for breakfast. They hurried and were soon cooking, but, of course, soon found the joke out, and then Israel had to betake himself away in a hurry. Those who were now up set to work with large needles and sewed blankets together, and ended by tying each man who was still asleep to his bunk, and when the time came to get up for breakfast there was great fun made over each one as he tried to get up and found himself fast to the bunk. Lieut. Kinsling came in after breakfast and held out a small stick covered with red flannel and asked some one to tie up his sore finger. The person he asked, not thinking of anything but helping the unfortunate, went at once to work, and was tying the red flannel on the stick with all the tenderness of a woman's touch, lest he should cause pain. There was a great laugh, of course, and the one the joke was played on commenced to rack his brains for some way to get even with the lieutenant. This joking has continued all day. The supper table was set at 4 p.m., instead of at 4, as usual, and Israel, who, being on night duty, sleeps during the day, was awakened and made to



think he had had his usual amount of sleep. Everybody pretty busy putting finishing touches on his outfit for the field. How I wish I could be of the party. The only stars visible at midnight were Jupiter, Mars and Arcturus, and these very faintly. We can see to read without the aid of any light from a lamp throughout the twenty-four hours. We only have darkness and daylight on the same day for a period of two weeks in these latitudes. Some of the men say they prefer the night-time (winter,) but I doubt they would very much. For my part, I like all the daylight possible."

A number of the men had made collections of Arctic flowers and grasses, some of them very beautiful. Evidently there was among the number some one well informed in botany, for the plants were preserved with skill. Others had collected bits of Arctic moss, caribou horns, and other relics, to take home to show. In the package belonging to Corp. Joseph Elison of Co. E, Tenth Infantry, who, when found at Cape Sabine, had both hands and feet frozen, and died on the way home after being rescued, was a worn diary, the entries mostly short, business-like and colorless, an album of pressed flowers, some Newfoundland postage stamps, evidently left over from the last letters he had ever mailed, a pair of Masonic sleeve buttons, an old pocketbook containing 17 cents, the copper tarnished and green, and finally two gold rings.

A Letter Delivered After Seventeen Years.

The package of Sergt. William H. Cross contained some Washington-street-car tickets, a Florida sea, bean, a flowered card with the owner's name—who has forgotten the flowered-card craze of twenty years ago?—some green 3-cent postage stamps, a watch and chain, 60 cents in Canadian money, a copy of the gospel of St. John, pressed flowers, letters addressed to his wife, and a number of diaries. Mr. Bridgman has since delivered this package to Cross's widow, who lives in Washington, and she has now no doubt read these last letters written more than seventeen years ago by her husband. Sergt. Jewell's package—Jewell starved to death at Cape Sabine—contained a copy of the gospels and the psalms, a manifold letter to his friends, which broke off, significantly, in the middle of page 13; other letters, a bit of Arctic moss, a poem by J. T. Trowbridge, two autograph albums, many photographs of his friends, diaries and a United States penny. These

was also in Jewell's package a copy of the Arctic Moon, a curious newspaper issued by the members of the expedition and printed on a gelatine hektograph. It contained news of the camp, written humorously, and general articles and poems, showing one of the bright sides of the life. Many copies of this had been preserved for souvenirs. There was also the highly-decorated menu of a Christmas dinner, which had evidently been an event of vast importance in the humdrum life of these voluntary castaways. The package of Maurice Connell, one of the survivors of the expedition, who now lives in California, contained a single small sealed package, bearing the words, "Maurice Connell, his private papers, not to be opened until delivered to him or heirs." Mr. Bridgman has not yet succeeded in delivering this package. Of all the packages that of Sergt. David C. Ralston was the smallest. It contained no written word, no diaries, no letters, only a pair of cuff buttons and a watch chain. These have been delivered to the dead man's brother in Cleveland, O. The package of Dr. Pavay is still undelivered, all attempts to find his widow having proved fruitless.

The largest packages were naturally those of Lieut. Greely, Kinslingbury and Lockwood—and Lockwood's, which has since been delivered to his brother at Washington, D. C., was the largest of all. It contained many photographs, some of women in the old-fashioned tight sleeves; an Indian card basket, a tortoise-shell watch chain, pocket-book with keys and studs, a family-group picture, a razor, an Eskimo carving on walrus ivory, samples of flannel, a hand mirror, a tip of a musk-ox horn, a fossil leaf, an appointment with the Governor of Upernivik, notes on his sledge journey farthest north, a bundle of "Arctic Moons," many private letters and other papers, a weather map of the United States, several memorandum books, a cabin list of the Nova Scotia, pack of stamped envelopes, private cards, his orders all arranged with great orderliness, private account of pipes and tobacco, notes of lectures, and so on. Lieut. Kinslingbury's package was delivered on the spot to his brother, who opened it with trembling hands and tears streaming down his face.

There was in another box great piles of records of the weather, tides and snowfall made by the expedition. These were also the orders given by Lieut. Greely, all very formally couched and written out as though for an army of men, and there were the little accounts against the men for tobacco and stores, many of them destined never to be settled.

Nearly all of these relics and papers have now been delivered to the surviving friends of the members of the expedition. Only the packages of Sergt. Gardiner, Corp. Elison and Privates Fredericks and Whaler of the dead, and Private Connell, living, still remain for Mr. Bridgman to deliver.

RAY STANFORD BAKER.

[Copyright, 1900, by R. S. Baker.]

TWO LURID YOUNG WRITERS' FRIENDSHIP.

[Chicago American:] Margaret Horton Potter of Chicago yesterday entertained Hallie Ermine Rives of New York.

They are both the youngest successful authors of the country. Miss Rives is 24 years old, and Miss Potter four years younger. Each is a social favorite, beautiful, blonde cultured and the writer of a sensational novel that set continents aglow.

A friendship seems to have arisen between these two young writers. Miss Potter called Friday morning on Miss Rives, and the latter exclaimed after she left: "She is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen. And so remarkably clever." While Miss Potter told a reporter: "Miss Rives is glorious, lovely, brilliant."

Yesterday Miss Potter entertained Miss Rives informally and took her all through her beautiful study, with its hand-painted ceiling and picture-lined walls, and where the large mahogany desk, inlaid with gold and hand-painted ivory, stands.

Later, Miss Rives had tea in the dining-room. There were present Miss Daniels, Miss Potter's girl friend; Mr. Knott, Miss Rives and Mr. and Mrs. Potter. During the day several friends called to meet Miss Rives, among them Levi Z. Leiter, whose daughter, Lady Curzon, entertains in India Miss Rives's cousin, Amelia Rives, now the Princess Troubetskoy.

Miss Rives has a wonderful mass of bronze gold hair and deep blue eyes that grow black with animation. She is delicate and slender, with a graceful southern height. Miss Potter is pink and white and six feet high, with an abundance of blonde hair and big, glowing brown eyes that fascinate. She is well built, and more voluptuous in appearance than Miss Rives. Each is considered a beauty and each possesses a magnetism that charm and holds in personality as well as in writing.

It is told that Miss Rives has been asked to make a stay at the Potter home when she next visits Chicago.

MANCHESTER AND THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

[New York Telegraph:] The reporter staff of the newspaper downtown on which the Duke of Manchester made his one journalistic fight a year ago has a smile for the face of each member of it when mention of this duke's interlude is broached. On the whole, he seems to have been a fairly decent chap, with no supercilious airs about him, but it is hardly necessary to say that he was not regarded with any particular awe, to those who know the New York newspaper man.

Among the titles with which his quondam associates amused themselves by addressing him, I recall the following: Your Lordship, Your Grace, Your Highness, Your Reverence, Your Eminence, Your Joblots, Your Gblets, Your Nibs, Your Dukeship, Your Worship, Your Warship, Duke, Earl and Manchester. I don't think he enjoyed any of these modes of address except the last, by which he preferred being known. Several of the reporters offered to write his stories for him, but he declined their services telling them with great seriousness that he was quite earnest in taking up the newspaper profession and insisted on supplying his own "copy." And, indeed, his story of the horse show of last year, which was his first attempt was not half bad, though it was not entirely his own as aided effort.

and, and if no record is to be made before the publication of all parties concerned, the newspaper, usually and having nothing whatever it is of home-made material in any way is

the publisher who cannot be his column, free of the plates made from such on the market for such a price, but should the publisher be naturally shown a bicycle from a poster selling

was copyrighted, the newspaper, "Copyright, 1900 (in John J. Smith, Ltd. as published in full, as well

WILLIAM L. DAVIS

ONLY AN INDIAN.

STORY OF THE LIFE OF A FORMER
RESERVATION STUDENT.

By a Special Contributor.

ON THE banks of the Colorado River, among the wigwams of his tribe, he uttered his first war-whoop—a weak, wailing cry, perchance at Fate, as he was ushered into existence a Yuma Indian papoose.

The years slipped idly by—as they have a lazy habit of doing out in the hot lands along the Colorado River—and when he was old enough to be properly classed a protégé of the government, he was sent to the reservation school across the river from Yuma. As he began to imbibe knowledge from the educational fount, the dreamy traditions of his tribe, the folk-lore of his kinsmen, the accumulated wisdom of medicine men of past ages, all became but as the babblings of little children to his enlightened mind; even the crude implements with which they tilled the soil roused in him a spirit of resentment against—he knew not what—that had fixed his sphere among a people so primitive—so untutored.

His forefathers were close observers of nature, and his inherited tendency became directed to the observation of civilized conditions both as to cause and effect, and he was quick to see that the foremost men of his white brothers were those with brains and education, and with silent, dogged persistence he set himself to work to acquire an education. After a few years of close application to his studies, he graduated with honor from the reservation school—and then, what had the world to offer him, "only an Indian?" What did the future hold for him but to go back to the old conditions and customs? Back to his people—his kindred; back where an inexorable fate had cast

an immense pumping plant located on the banks of the river.

Across the hot sands of the Colorado Desert—hot even at night—this Yuma Indian boy bent his steps toward the mines of Hedges, seeking work wherewith to earn sufficient money to defray the expenses of a college education. After a few days at the mines he was given work cleaning the tailings pond, the hardest drudgery in the camp and paid the least, but schooling had fitted him for nothing better, and so he worked with willing heart and high resolve day after day in the glaring heat of a sun so hot that even snakes and lizards shun its rays and refuse to stay in a place so devoid of vegetation. Knee deep in the mud and water of the tailings pond he labored, weary of limb and sore at heart, but ever upheld by his high ambition, and never losing hope of ultimately achieving success; with stolid determination he was laying the foundation of the future, believing that only through a higher education could emancipation come to him and to his people.

One day the foreman of a night shift, being late to his work, took a short cut across the tailings pond as the nearest way to the mill. As he passed under the overhanging bank of tailings there was a sudden loosening of the sand, and swiftly, silently, the great mass slid down upon the white man, crushing him into the pond with its weight, breaking his leg, and almost burying him from sight. Yet not so silent had been the sand slide, nor so deeply was the man buried beneath the mass, but the Indian boy heard and saw it all with a sickening horror at the terrible situation. Not another soul nearer than the mill, fully a quarter mile away, and the man sinking deeper, while the sand piled higher every moment. Only a second was lost in agitated thought. To go for help meant the loss of precious time, and so, unhesitatingly, right into the very jaws of the awful danger the Indian plunged, and with almost superhuman strength worked to extricate the white man from his perilous position. Every minute the immense mass of tailings overhanging them threatened to give way and bury them both—but the Indian never

pulsively she seated herself beside him and sought to draw him into conversation.

The Indian is not a communicative being; he is of few words except when impassioned oratory inspires him to his best efforts, but the woman's tactful kindness gradually won from him the story of his life and hopes, briefly told as I have given them, and as he closed the recital the last rays of the setting sun rested like a halo on his head, crowned with its long, black hair. The Indian's eyes grew luminous, and his face became like the face of a pictured saint, as with tremulous lips he spoke of his people, and his pathetic words were like a prophecy.

"I must go back to my tribe to die," he said sadly; "my work is done—with the goal of my ambition unattained, but I have learned a lesson that I wish might be brought to the understanding of the American people. It is that School education—book learning—is not what the Indian needs. You take the Indian boys and girls from their homes, from their kindred, and put them in a foreign environment. You unintentionally teach them to despise the tribal rites and customs; you cultivate in them a desire for civilization, but teach them no practical method of bettering their conditions for themselves. I tell you the Indian doesn't need moral precepts, and nature has given him an understanding of mathematics sufficient for his purpose in life. For instance, if he wants to know the height of a tree he plants his arrow in the ground and measures its shadow, then measures the length of the tree's shadow, and estimates its height accordingly, and masters other problems by the same natural laws. The school book taught him this; he learns from nature, whose book is always open to her students. The traditions of his race are sacred, and tribal customs not easily changed. But what have you to offer the boys and girls when their school life is finished? They must either go back to the old life—which they have, in different degrees, learned to abhor—and eventually become as the rest of the tribe, or do as I have done, with, perhaps, the same disappointing results. Better teach them how to improve their physical surroundings in keeping with their present restricted rights; teach them to study ways and means for their own general good, and to carry out their own ideas of their greatest needs—not some one else's theories, and gradually the tribes will rise together into better conditions, harmonious with their altered environments. The reservation is not the unbounded range to which our people have been accustomed, but with a little help from his white brother, who is responsible for the situation, the Indian will soon fit himself to the change."

The sun had long since passed below the horizon, but the brilliant red light still remained on the clouds in the West, when the Indian rose from the bench, and, looking down into the face of the woman, said bitterly:

"No; school-book learning is not good for the Indian; his people, all his kindred, and all his friends are Indian. He can never be anything **ONLY AN INDIAN**—but education makes him want to be something better!"

ALICE J. STEVENS

HIS ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

HOW BOOKER T. WASHINGTON QUALIFIED
TO ENTER HAMPTON INSTITUTE.

[Outlook:] "As soon as possible after reaching the grounds of the Hampton Institute I presented myself before the head teacher for assignment to a class. Having been so long without proper food, a bath and change of clothing, I did not, of course, make a very favorable impression on her; and I could see at once that there were doubts in her mind about the wisdom of admitting me as a student. I felt that I could hardly blame her if she got the idea that I was a worthless loafer or tramp. For some time she did not refuse to admit me, neither did she decide in my favor, and I continued to linger about her and to press her in all the ways I could with my worthiness. In the mean time I saw her admitting other students, and that added greatly to my discomfort, for I felt deep down in my heart that I could do as well as they, if I could only get a chance to show what was in me."

"After some hours had passed, the head teacher said to me: 'The adjoining recitation room needs sweeping. Take this broom and sweep it.'"

"It occurred to me at once that here was my chance. Never did I receive an order with more delight. I knew that I could sweep, for Mrs. Rufner had thoroughly taught me how to do that when I lived with her."

"I swept the recitation room three times. Then I got a dusting cloth and I dusted it four times. All the work around the walls, every bench, table and desk, went over four times with my dusting cloth. Besides, every piece of furniture had been moved, and every corner in the room had been thoroughly cleaned. I had the feeling that in a large measure my future depended upon the impression I made upon the teacher in the cleaning of that room. When I was through I reported to the head teacher. She was a Yankee woman, who knew where to look for dirt. She went into the room and inspected the floor and closets. Then she took her handkerchief and rubbed it on the woodwork about the walls and over the table and benches. When she was ready to find one bit of dirt on the floor or a particle of dust on any of the furniture she quietly remarked:

"I guess you will do to enter this institution."

"I was one of the happiest souls on earth. The sweeping of that room was my college examination, and now I did any youth pass an examination for entrance into Harvard or Yale that gave him more genuine satisfaction. I have passed several examinations since then, but I have always felt that this was the best one I ever passed."

SCIENCE'S THREATENING PROGRESS.

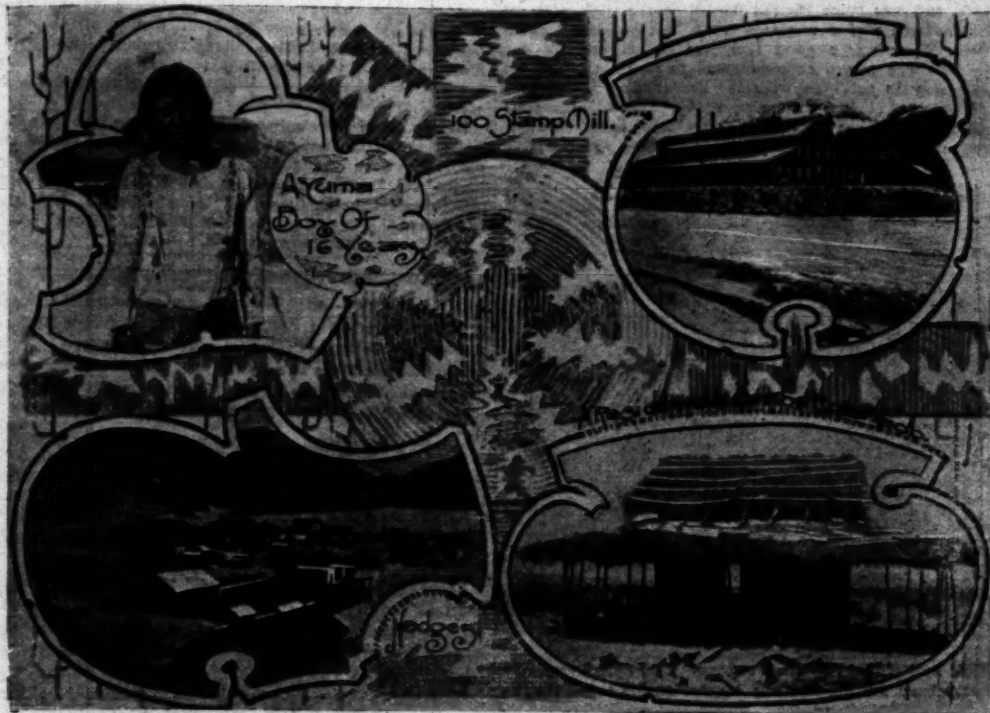
[Vienna Tageblatt:] In a recent lecture, Dr. Hoffmann claimed that the age of fishes can be told by their scales. These show under the microscope stripes similar to the bands in the crosscut of a tree, which indicates the age of the fish. We are now able to approximately state the age of horses, fishes and trees. Tremble, oh, ladies, but the some scientist will make a discovery enabling a layman to determine the human age at sight. Would life be worth living then?

MILLIONS FOR FACTORIES BUSY THE FOR THE CHRISTMAS

By a Special Contributor.

THE American people will spend Christmas toys this year. The year has been estimated at about 75 per cent. is spent. Absolute figures have never been canvassed among manufacturers, but the sum given. Fully money spent for toys passes through stores which of late years have practiced trade. One firm that has houses in its toy department over \$400,000 in sales are made up principally of the handling of millions of dollars from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 are retail concerns throughout the United States. In Chicago there are none at all of small places that sell toys, but they make up a very small sale.

Until recently nearly all the toys were made abroad. The United States was inconsiderable. In the past all this has been changed, so that Santa Claus's offerings from Europe. The other two-thirds are



his lines, and where, eventually, obeying the dictates of that fate, he would build himself a wigwam, take for a wife some dusky maiden of his tribe, and rear brown papooses of his own, with no thought nor desire above the gratification of an animal existence—never!

With an ambition engendered by the years in which he had pored over his books at school and caught a glimpse of the possibilities open to the man of brains and ability, he determined upon an effort to secure a college education that he might take his place in the march of civilization, and, perhaps, be as a Moses unto his own people.

Out on the edge of the great Colorado Desert, keeping jealous guard over hidden wealth, stands a range of granite hills, reflecting from their bald cliffs the hot rays of a penetrating sun until the atmosphere scintillates to purples and golds of indescribable richness, blending with the shimmering heat of the desert's breath, and far out on the white, shifting sands of that verdureless plain, painting in gorgeous hues beautiful pictures of lakes and trees with wild herds feeding among green pastures—those siren mirages that lure the unwary traveler to certain and terrible death—there, nestled in that range of granite hills lies the mining town of Hedges.

Day after day, night after night, the hundred stamps of the mill beat a ceaseless monotone, like the surging of surf on the shore, as the rich ore is ground into dust and the gold washed from the base metals by a process so stupendous as to put the old-time "rocker" to blush. As the debris from the mill is washed out of the great sluice boxes, it becomes what is known as "tailings," and forms a high bank of moist sand at the back of the mill, daily increasing in height. At the foot of this bank is a pond, called the "tailings pond," and, that no precious water may be wasted, men are employed constantly to keep this pond clear of all debris, that it may be flumed for use elsewhere in the camp, for the only water available to this camp is twelve miles distant, in the Colorado River, from whence it is pumped all the way up-grade by

faltered, the simple laws of humanity demanded the task of him, and without flinching from his duty, as it appealed to him, he dug persistently, until his efforts were rewarded and the white man was rescued.

Englishmen have worn the Victoria Cross for acts less courageous, and Americans have been awarded medals of honor for deeds not so heroic!

No, his wages were not increased, nor was he given weak less laborious; I doubt, even, if the foreman ever knew which particular Indian dug him out of the mire and saved him from a horrible death, and it was the white man who posed as the real hero of the occasion.

But the severe strain, both nervous and physical, left its mark upon the Indian. Unaccustomed to the hard work, living entirely different from the life to which he was inured, with but little nourishing food, it was not long before his strength of body waned, though his high courage never failed. Daily the limbs grew weaker, the form and face more emaciated, and a racking cough told the pitiful story all too plainly.

One day, tired and worn, he quit work earlier than usual, and walked wearily down to the camp, seated himself on a wooden bench under the shed of the porch in front of the camp store, where he was protected in a measure from the intense heat. It was late in the afternoon, and away off across the desert great banks of clouds were piled high and tinged with most gorgeous colors from the rays of the setting sun, those opalescent tints of the desert that must be seen to be appreciated, and the sense of vastness abiding there, the stillness of the heated air, broken only by the unceasing throbbing of the great heart of the mill, the scene was inspiring.

A lady visiting in the camp came out of the store and stopped to gaze at the beautiful picture painted by the master hand of Nature; and seeing the Indian, with a dreamy, peaceful look in his eyes, watching the same scene, as if it rested him, and noting his illness, she spoke kindly to him. A faint smile lit the red bronze of his face as he replied courteously to her greeting, and im-

and States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and here and there in some of the other land is the great producing center. The chief from New York City, where the district has grown up which is almost a goods district or the shoe district. So for toys when the holiday season comes generally run until midnight from the beginning of December. It was formerly the case after Christmas, factories and jobs for several months, but now the toy makers are beginning to work for the holiday rush in the beginning as soon as the holiday rush begins nearly a year in advance.

The main stocks are all manufactured by makers take the road late in March and before that time, in January and February, started for Europe to select the foreign goods almost entirely of the cheaper grade, the more expensive mechanical toys, the china dishes, great flocks of woolly animals, importations run from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000 and of this sum \$5,500,000 to \$6,000,000. Nearly all the dolls come from Germany. At one time had a monopoly, but they had to make heads as cheaply and so across the Rhine have been practicing. Only the very expensive dolls are made in America. America, so far, has been unimportant in the country have gone into the toy business. One concern in New York has been with indestructible composition dolls. The people employed there are machinery has enabled the American in

him and sought to draw

ative being; he is of few
utter kindness gradually
and hopes, briefly told
the recital the last
a halo on his head,
hair. The Indian's eyes
came like the face of a
lips he spoke of his peo-
like a prophecy.

die," he said sadly; "my
my ambition unattained;
I wish might be brought
people. It is this:
is not what the Indian
and girls from their
them in a foreign en-
teach them to despise
cultivate in them a de-
no practical method
myself. I tell you the
he, and nature has given
sufficient for his
he wants to know the
erow in the ground and
the length of the
height accordingly, and
some natural laws. No
came from nature, where
The traditions of
he not easily changed,
boys and girls when they
not either go back to the
erent degree, learned to
the dust of the tribe, or
the same disappointing
to improve their physical
their present restricted
and means for their
out their own ideas of
one else's theories, and
rather into better con-
ditioned environments. The
range to which our
with a little help from
for the situation, the
change."

below the horizon, be-
ed on the clouds in the
the bench, and, looking
said bitterly:
good for the Indian; all
his friends are Indians.
AN INDIAN—but edu-
ing better!"

ALICE J. STEVENS.

AMINATION.

FOR QUALIFIED TO
INSTITUTE.

After reaching the
presented myself before
a class. Having been
and change of clothing,
favorable impression upon
them were doubts in her
ing me as a student. I
if she got the idea
trump. For some time
whether did she decide in
about her and to im-
with my worthiness. In
ing other students, and
art, for I felt deep down
as they, if I could only
me.

the head teacher said to
me alone sweeping. Take

at here was my chance
more delight. I knew
er had thoroughly taught
with her.

times. Then I got a
times. All the wood-
bench, table and desk I
ing cloth. Besides, I
moved, and every chair
thoroughly cleaned. I
measure my future de-
upon the teacher in
was through I repeated
the woman, who knew
into the room and in-
when she took her hand-
work about the walls.
When she was unable
or a particle of dust, I
marked:

this institution.
on earth. The sweep-
examination, and novel
for entrance into Har-
genuine satisfaction. I
since then, but I have
one I ever passed."

ING PROGRESS.

at lecture, Dr. Hoffbauer
he told by their scales,
which indicates the age of
estimates state the age
able, oh, ladies, but that
enabling a lay observer
—Would life be worth

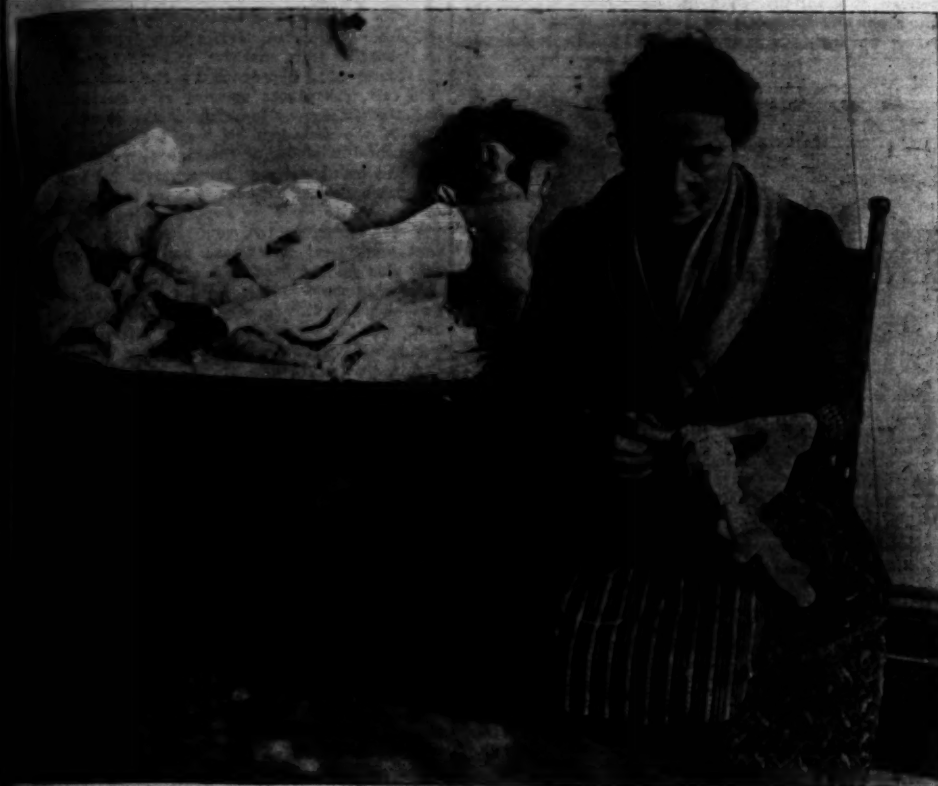
MILLIONS FOR TOYS.

FACTORIES BUSY THE YEAR ROUND FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.

By a Special Contributor.

THE American people will spend over \$15,000,000 for Christmas toys this year. The total sale of toys for the year has been estimated at \$20,000,000. Of this amount about 75 per cent. is spent between December 1 and 25. Absolute figures have never been compiled, but a careful canvass among manufacturers, jobbers and importers represents the sum given. Fully three-fourths of the money spent for toys passes through the big department stores which of late years have practically absorbed the retail trade. One firm that has houses in two different cities has in its toy department over \$400,000 worth a year. These sales are made up principally of small sums and represent the handling of millions of pieces. Yearly sales ranging from \$100,000 to \$1,000,000 are effected by scores of small concerns throughout the United States. In large cities few important toy stores, pure and simple, still survive. In Chicago there are none at all. There are any number of small places that sell toys, notions and stationery, but they make up a very small proportion of the total sale.

Still nearly nearly all the toys that were sold in America were made abroad. The manufacture in the United States was inconsiderable. In the last ten or twelve years all this has been changed, so that today less than one-third of Santa Claus's offerings to the little folks come from Europe. The other two-thirds are made in the New



THE LAST STITCH IN THE DOLL'S BODY.

York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, and in small factories here and there in some of the other States. New England is the great producing center. The distributing is done chiefly from New York City, where a wholesale toy district has grown up which is almost as distinct as the goods district or the shoe district. So great is the demand for toys when the holiday season comes that the district generally runs until midnight from the 5th to the 10th of December. It was formerly the case that immediately after Christmas, factories and jobbers both shut down for several months, but now the toy trade has grown so enormous proportions that work for the following year begins as soon as the holiday rush is over.

Engines Nearly a Year in Advance.

The main stocks are all manufactured before July. The season takes the road late in March and early in April. Before that time, in January and February, buyers are sent to Europe to select the foreign stocks. These consist entirely of the cheaper grades of wooden dolls, the more expensive mechanical toys, the cheaper sets of dolls, great stocks of woollen animals, and dolls. Imports of this sum \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000 per year, and of this sum \$3,500,000 to \$5,000,000 goes for the dolls. Nearly all the dolls come from Germany. The Germans at one time had a monopoly, but the Germans have been unable to make heads so cheaply and so well that the dolls across the Rhine have been practically put out of business. Only the very expensive dolls are now bought from America, so far, has been unable to produce dolls of dolls except of the very cheap kind. Several firms in this country have gone into the making of dolls, but their progress has been slow and very little headway has been made. One concern in New York has a fair output of dolls with indestructible composition heads and cloth bodies. The people employed there are generally for-

drive out the European manufacturer entirely. This is notably true in tin and iron toys. In these branches development on this side has been so great that a considerable export trade has been built up. Fire engines, hook and ladder trucks, trains of cars, patrol wagons, ambulances and scores of similar things are turned out by the ton. They are highly finished and almost indestructible. The iron toys made by foreigners are flimsy, crude affairs and when brought into competition with our own productions stand no show. A high tariff has kept the American out of the toy market in Germany and France, but in Russia, England, Italy and other European countries there is hardly a store today that does not carry at least a small line of these ingenious productions, nearly all of which come from Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Domestic Outfits at Microscopic Prices.

In the pewter toys, too, America has made much progress. Switzerland at one time sent about all the pewter toys made in America. This continued until the domestic manufacturers invented stamping machinery, by means of which they produce sets of pewter furniture and furniture and dishes at figures that defy the cheap labor of Europe. It is one of the marvels of the trade that an entire set of pewter dishes comprising six pieces and packed in a pasteboard box, can be retailed at 5 cents. It brings the manufacturer about a cent, and this, though the first process, the casting, is done by hand. The rough casts are made in steel and brass molds and passed to the machinery for final shaping and polishing. From a more hand-ful, the workers engaged in making the toys in America have grown to an army of nearly twenty-five thousand. Their wages compared with those of the toy makers of France and Germany are almost princely. On the other side most of the toys are made in the home. With the entire family engaged in the work, their united earnings will average from \$3 to \$6 a week, the latter sum only where the family is unusually large and exceptionally in-

dustrious. Here the toy makers earn from \$3 to \$15 a week each. The boys and girls who do the packing are representatives of the \$3 class, while those who make as high as \$15 are expert machine workers. American toys are made exclusively in factories, except in isolated cases where a little hand work is done at home. These cases are so few and insignificant that they are not considered in the trade at all. A small colony of home-working toy craftsmen is to be found in West Hoboken, N. J. They are Frenchmen who have settled over here and produce a few dolls. In Williamsburg, a section of Brooklyn, are a number of German families in which the women and children make a few dollars each year about holiday time, crocheting gorgeous frocks of worsted about the swelling forms of china dolls. As some of these dolls are sold for as little as 10 cents, the earnings of the people who make their dresses are naturally not very imposing. There are perhaps a dozen families in Williamsburg among whom the trade still survives. They are interesting only because of their picturesqueness.

The Only Reliable Noahs Imported.

An attempt has been made to introduce the manufacture of "woolly toys" in America, but so far it has met with small success. The necessary materials are about as cheap on the other side as they are here, and as the process naturally requires all hand labor, American makers lose the advantage that they enjoy in other lines where they can employ machinery. For the same reason America continues to draw her supply of Noah's arks from Europe. No machinery has yet been invented that can produce the peculiar straight-legged cows, and dogs, and horses, and sheep and the umbrageous trees that make up the equipment of the German ark. These things are all whittled by hand by the German peasants and the dwellers in the small towns, who work at a figure that defies American competition. Here and there an American manufacturer has turned out machine made ark habitants, but they have

failed to meet the approval of the final court of decision, the small boy and his sister, and always remain dead stock. As a consequence, the toy factories have turned their attention to the more substantial wooden toys, such as wash sets, furniture, etc. They have produced such well-finished and perfect articles in these lines that they now control the market to the exclusion of the foreigner. In rubber toys, too, the Americans, with their advanced mechanical appliances, have taken control, and practically every rubber toy now is made in the United States.

ROGERS'S TWO TRADES.

HE TELLS OF HOW HE LOST AT SWAPPING GOLD CHAINS AND HOW HE GOT EVEN.

[New York Sun:] "Wull, I was a-livin' in a town up in the State an' I come down to the tavern there one night where we men used to meet at night, and a feller, name of Hendrickson, came along in and sez 'Hullo, Rogers.'

"'Hullo,' sez I.

"'Wull,' sez he, 'it's a good night for a trade. Them country folks is turrible for tradin'.'

"'Yes,' sez I, 'if you've got anything to trade.'

"'Wull,' sez he, 'I'll trade yer my gold chain for yours. Yours is a good one, isn't it?'

"'Yes,' sez I, 'paid \$80 for it.'

"'Wull, I looked at his chain, and it seemed to be a good 'nough chain, and I took it over to the bartender and he said it was a good chain; that they was both good chains. So we traded.

"'Wull, a couple o' days after I was a-down in New York, and I went into a jewelry shop down in Maiden lane where I knew the man. Wull, sez he, 'Hullo, Rogers, hullo, how are you?'

"'Hullo,' sez I.

"'Wull, we was a-talkin' there about the weather and one thing an' another, and then I pulled out the chain an' I sez to him, 'What's that wuth?' just as tho' I didn't care nuthin' about it.

"'Wull, he looked at it, and then he tuk it to the winder and put a glass up to his eye an' then he looked at it again, an' then he sez 'Taint no good.'

"'Taint no good?' sez I.

"'No,' sez he, 'wuth \$2 or \$3, jus' a little bit plated.'

"'Wull,' sez I, as I tuk it back. 'I'm in a dollar on it, anyhow.'

"'Wull, I went back up to the town an' when night come I went to the tavern an' I sez, 'See here, Hendrickson, that ain't no square deal.'

"'Why not?' sez he.

"'Taint no good,' sez I.

"'Oh,' sez he.

"'Yes,' sez I.

"'I never holler,' sez he.

"'Oh,' sez I.

"'Wull, I went home, an' a few days after an I was a-comin' along the road I see the parson a-sittin' on a fence, an' he calls out, 'Hullo, Rogers, hullo.'

"'Hullo,' sez I. Wull, I see that he was a-lookin' sorter down in the mouth, so I sez, 'Parson, you don't seem to be in very good spirits this mornin'.'

"'Wull,' sez he, 'you know that hoss o' mine?'

"'Yes,' sez I, 'as good a hoss as there is in the county.'

"'Wull,' sez he, 'it's dead.'

"'Dead!' sez I.

"'Yes,' sez he.

"'Parson,' sez I, 'will yer give me that hoss?'

"'Why?' sez he, 'what do you want o' that hoss?'

"'Oh,' sez I, 'I'll bury him.'

"'Wull,' sez he, 'Rogers, you never done nuthin' to me, an' you kin have the hoss.'

"'All right,' sez I, an' I went on down to the tavern, an' I went in an' I waited till Hendrickson come in.

"'Hullo! Rogers,' sez he.

"'Hullo,' sez I, 'good day for a trade.'

"'Yes,' sez he, 'if you've got anythin' to trade.'

"'Wull,' sez I, 'you know that hoss o' the parson's?'

"'Yes,' sez he.

"'Wull, it's mine,' sez I.

"'Yours?' sez he.

"'Yes,' sez I.

"'Wull,' sez he.

"'Wait,' sez I, 'till I tell you about that hoss.'

"'Oh,' sez he, 'you can't tell me nuthin' about that hoss. I know all about him.'

"'Wull, sez I, 'what'll you give me for him?'

"'Why,' sez he, 'I'll give that hoss, wagon an' harness I got out there.'

"'Wull, I went outside an' I felt of the hoss and looked over the rig and I sez 'All right.'

"'So we tuk the hoss an' put him in the stable and hung up the harness and we left the wagon a-standin' outside.'

"'Then I sez to him, 'Now, Hendrickson, you go up to the parson an' tell him to give you that hoss.'

"'Wull, he went along an' I tuk the hoss out o' the stable an' harnessed him up to the wagon an' drove home. I was satisfied. Wull, the nex' day after that I come into the tavern and Hendrickson calls out 'Hullo, Rogers, hullo!'

"'Hullo,' sez I.

"'Now,' sez he, 'that wasn't no fair deal.'

"'No?' sez I, 'why not?'

"'Why,' sez he, 'that hoss is dead.'

"'Dead?' sez I.

"'Yes,' sez he.

"'Wull,' sez I, 'I didn't say he was alive. I was a-goin' to tell you about that hoss, an' you said you knowed all about him.'

"'Oh! wull,' sez he, 'it ain't square, no how.'

"'Oh!' sez I, 'I never holler.'

"'Wull, to this day when there's any hoss tradin' a-goin' on up in that town they ask, 'Is he alive?'

TO MAKE OVER A BLACK SILK GOWN.

[Ladies' Home Journal:] Black silk skirts are among the easiest to be remodeled and are usually well worth making over. They are always useful to wear with odd silk bodices. A low-necked evening bodice may be made out of an old black silk high-necked one, if made without darts and with sleeves reaching from elbow to shoulder, using jetted net for the yoke and lower part of the sleeves and wristbands, and finishing the waist with narrow spangled bands, and collar and band of pink velvet. Recut the skirt to get the correct flare, have a dip of two inches at the fan back, and trim the lower part with three slightly-festooned ruffles of black satin ribbon as inch in width.

THE WHITE'S POINT ABALONE FISHERIES.

By a Special Contributor.

NESTLING against the foot of a precipitous cliff, six miles west of San Pedro, is one of the quaintest industries on the Coast, the abalone fisheries. After a long drive over brown sandhills, where no living thing is to be seen, we reached the top of the cliff, just beyond White's Point, down which is a steep trail, leading to the fisheries. After lunch at the pavilion, magnificently called Sepulveda Park, a descent was made.

Along the base of the cliff are a very few houses, used by the manager and his men, who are the little, bright Japanese. The remaining portion of the beach, which is safe from high tide, is devoted to the racks used for drying the meat. These racks are a rude frame, with bamboo bottom, on which the abalones are laid, and a free circulation of air is insured. The Japs were busy turning the fish as we arrived, a piece of work which must be done every day.

The rocks abound with abalones, and they are fished every day in the year. Every third year there is an unusual harvest. The men go out in a boat, and dive from twenty to seventy feet for their prey. A regular diving suit is employed, but the Japs, who are able to dive thirty feet and remain under three minutes without one, use a contrivance for covering their eyes, made of celluloid and having tiny rubber bags attached, filled with air to supply it to the eyes. After diving, they pry off the abalone, which, except when eating, clings firmly to the rocks. The abalone shell in the rough is covered with barnacles and seaweed and salt incrustations.

There are three varieties of abalone, red, brown and yellow. The variety at this point is called yellow, as the

gusted grunts every time Nakie poked him in the ribs with the broom.

The Japs also gather a brown seaweed, which is dried and shipped to the Orient, where it is used as a gelatine. The abalone shells are divided into "good class" and "poor class," and sold to dealers and visitors. The inside of shells belonging to the good class is beautiful, indicating that the outside will take the most exquisite polish, while the colors and markings of the inferior shells are blurred and dull.

GEORGINA S. TOWNSEND.

UPPER-AIR MOVEMENTS WHAT CAREFUL OBSERVATION OF THE CLOUDS SHOW.

From the New York Tribune.

METEOROLOGISTS have long been convinced that a systematic study of the clouds would afford information regarding the movements of the upper air which would possess great practical, as well as theoretical, value. Balloons and kites have rendered more or less service of this kind. But balloons are costly and likely to be lost, if unaccompanied, and it is almost out of the question for man to ascend higher than five or six miles, because of lack of air to breathe. And thus far it has been impracticable to send a kite up more than two or three miles. Yet cirrus clouds report on the conditions at an elevation of from six to ten miles. Influenced by that fact and other considerations, the international conference of meteorology in 1891 approved a scheme for cooperative observations of clouds for a whole year in several of the countries of the northern hemisphere. The plan was not carried into execution until 1896-97, and the report of the American observations, with an elaborate discussion by Prof. Frank H. Bigelow, has just been issued by the Weather Bureau. The task was

tween the hours of 4 and 5 p.m. than at any other time of the day, whereas between noon and 4 p.m. it was a trifle below the average.

In velocity conspicuous variations are attributable to change of season. Stratus, for instance, has a mean of thirteen miles an hour in warm weather, but accelerates its speed to twenty-four miles an hour in summer and forty-seven miles an hour in winter. The tops of cumuli travel thirty-four miles an hour in summer and forty-seven miles an hour in winter. The average for cirrus in the former season is thirty miles and in the latter seventy-eight. But in March, the maximum velocity observed was 185 miles, while previous December cirrus was seen moving at a rate of over two hundred miles an hour! How was this? It was caught in with a flying machine! Prof. Bigelow says that from this one year's data it looks as if the speeds were realized at an elevation of seven or eight miles, and that from that level up to ten miles there was a slight falling off. But further observations are required to verify that inference before it can be taken as final.

A fact that has been brought out more clearly by cloud studies than ever before is that the movements of the air above the nimbus level, say, four thousand feet, are typically independent of the lower strata. In the records by these records there was a steady movement at all times of the day and year, the velocity was considerably (as already indicated) with the altitude. The gyratory wind systems peculiar to summer and low barometer gradually disappear with altitude, then merge with the general flow. There are a trilling southerly and northerly elements in the flow, but these nearly balance each other, and keep the motion almost due eastward. Precise calculations of observations over only a part of the United States show a very small excess of northward movement, but this is compensated for in some other part of the globe.

No part of Prof. Bigelow's report will attract attention than his consideration of the causes of summer and low barometric pressure. Kapp, Loewenherz, and other meteorologists have argued that the local heating from sunshine, and the liberation of moisture into rain, caused the uprising of atmospheric air, and the consequent lowering of the pressure. The flow of the ascending air was thought to be instrumental in producing the higher pressure on the pile heaping up process. Hann, Davis and other meteorologists have lately come to disbelieve in, or at least to limit its application to cyclones. Bigelow, too, now rejects the notion that mechanical forces, and not thermal, are responsible for the formation of depressions. There is a more or less regular succession of sweeping over this country, alternately from the northwest and from the southwest; and he believes that the poleward flow of hot air from the southwest is the cause of the depression. The late William Ferrell, who is regarded as one of the highest authorities on circulation that this or any other country has. But for his disagreement with other meteorologists, Bigelow gives forcible reasons, and experts agree that he has made out a strong case for his theory of storms. Some of his findings are more than revolutionary.

Not merely for the purpose of completing the conditions existing permanently in the atmosphere, but also for their value in forecasting the weather to day, Prof. Bigelow urges that cloud observations be continued. He points out that air currents are directly concerned in weather changes often at a distance of only from 3500 to 10,000 feet. He is afforded by the direction of the surface winds, specifies certain situations where information would be particularly serviceable in forecasting the weather. He expresses the hope that by this means meteorology be changed from an empirical to an exact science, that much greater accuracy in prediction will be made possible.

LOUISE AND I.

Little Louise, with your calico gown
And your stubby, well-worn shoes,
Gazing at me with your eyes so brown,
I can read your thought if I choose.
Your little half-awed, reverent way
Of touching those silks of mine,
And your glance at my jewels, plain
You think them wondrous fine.
And you think how happy you would be
Little Louise, if you were me.

And I, Louise, would barter these things
The silks and the jewels, too,
The sparkling pin and the diamond ring
If I could just be you,
And look at the world with your clear eyes
Unshadowed by wrong or pain,
And a heart wherein no dead hope reigns,
But child faith still has reign.
Your shoes and the calico gown would be
For me, Louise, could I be you.

Little Louise, we pay for it all.
There is nothing free on earth.
Our bargains with fate we cannot null.
Though we've promised beyond that
I bought it dear—his wealth of mine—
And you cannot pay the cost
Of the silks and jewels you think so fine.
Nor I of my heart's ease lost.
We cannot exchange—oh, whatever we
You'll still envy me, and I'll envy you.

SARA S.

Los Angeles, Cal.

HE LOVES COMP

A DOG THAT HAS MORE
GENCE THAN SOME

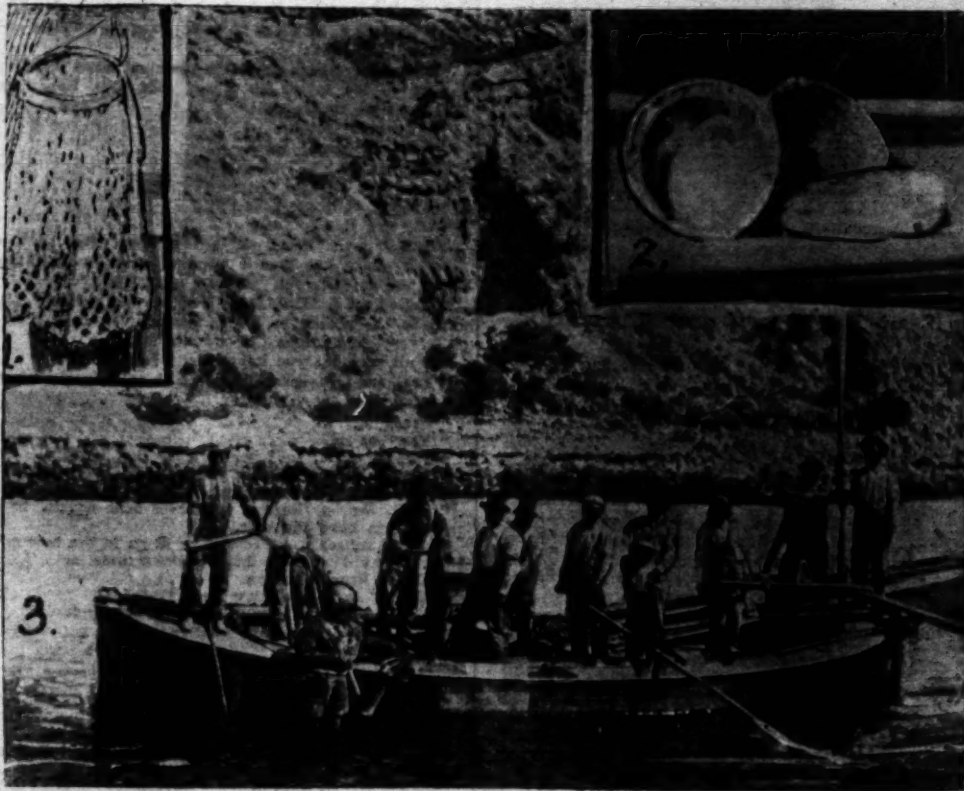
By a Special Contributor.

His name is Misery.

His master bestowed it upon him. Misery loves company; especially every one in Los Angeles knows this. The property of Will E. Chapin, the dog is seen in the path of rectitude by the dog is seen leading outside a building. One knows that his master is inside, as he is kept in the path of rectitude by the dog. His owner does not think it necessary to help him in the billiard business.

Misery is a thorough Bohemian. He has been in the newspaper world, and is very much at home in his cosmopolitan surroundings. He is as other Bohemians; olive, cat, mouse, etc. Birds he refuses, for he is a game dog, and ancestral traits are strong in him.

From earliest puppyhood Misery was a dog, and at 6 months of age had established his reputation. His dinner is taken at the restaurant. His master or some acquaintance is not much out of some amiable-looking person. He will approach his victim, gazing hungrily, but he will not bite. He will, as if to say, "I am a dog, and I am a game dog, and I am a game dog." If this does not produce the required effect, he will make a large paw and lay it gently



(1.) DREDGING NET. (2.) ABALONE SHELLS. (3.) ABALONE FISHERMEN WITH DIVING OUTFIT.

meat is of that color. When feeding the abalone loosens the edge of its shell, and should a man happen to slip his hand into this space, the shell would close upon him, and unless he was released by companions he would die a horrible death, pinned down under the water.

After capturing the abalone, the fisherman comes to the surface and drops the fish into a bag floating by means of an inflated bladder upon the surface of the water. These bags are made by the Japs, of rope, knotted by hand, with a hoop opening for the mouth. The force of men gather as much as two tons of fish in a day.

The meat of the abalone is removed by hand with a chisel. It is thrown into a salt pickle, where it is left for two days. Then it is boiled in water for four minutes, after which it is smoked over charcoal. Four more bellings follow before the meat is ready for the trays. It is then a hard oval substance, looking like yellow gelatine. For six weeks it is allowed to dry, being turned every day. All this labor to prepare it for shipment is done by the hands of the industrious Japanese.

When the meat is thoroughly cured it is packed and shipped to Hongkong, where it is considered a luxury by the Chinese. The fisheries at this point ship as much as 200,000 pounds a month, for which they receive 10 cents a pound, a most profitable industry.

The Chinese use the meat as we do dried beef, or boil it for three hours, as we do beef or mutton.

L. J. Harris, the manager, has eighteen Japanese devoted to him and to whom he talks Japanese. The camp is enlivened by a pet pig, which, with its mate, he captured wild on the Santa Cruz Islands when the two were young. Nakie, the cook, played with the pig, much to our amusement, as the pig gave vent to the oddest squeals and

and has been admirably performed. Meteorologists cannot read the document without feeling satisfaction over the results secured and the broad, progressive way in which the facts are handled.

A uniform classification of clouds was agreed upon by the international conference. Ten types were adopted as the basis of observation. The observers were carefully instructed how to distinguish them and a month's preliminary practice was undertaken before official records were made. The work was carried on at fifteen stations in the United States, all but one of which were east of the Rockies. At each station an instrument called a nephoscope was used. This is a round mirror, fixed in a horizontal position and having the degree of a circle and points of the compass inscribed on its edge. Through a suitably adjusted peephole the observer noted the direction of the cloud movement, and with a chronometer ascertained the apparent speed. The real velocity, though, was determined only after supplementary observations had been made with a pair of surveying instruments, to find the height of the cloud under scrutiny. Observations were made several times a day when the weather permitted.

The results of this work having been tabulated and digested, it appears that in this country, east of the Rocky Mountains, the lowermost type of cloud, the stratus, floats at an average height of 2700 feet in winter and 3500 feet in summer. Both in winter and summer the bases of cumulus clouds keep at a mean elevation of 3900 feet, but the domes sometimes reach a height of 9000 or 10,000 feet. The nimbus, or storm cloud, varies from 5900 to 6200 feet. The average height of the cirrus in summer is 33,000 feet, and in winter 31,000. But this is occasionally exceeded by three or four miles. In September, 1896, cirrus clouds were seen at an elevation of 56,000 feet, or over ten miles! Nearly every class of clouds attains a loftier altitude be-

for a moment, his eyes pleading harder than ever fails to bring a juicy morsel from the table. At other times Misery lunches at the other restaurants, and he is today as at any other time, a dog who could wish to be in a warm climate worked up such a large patronage that he feared that he would be gorged to death. He taught the dog never to eat meat given him. He had secured his master's permission, and he had often seen marching toward the dog a piece of meat in his mouth for Chapin's O. I. He had his lesson so thoroughly that he will never with meat in his possession, rather than permit it. An illustrative incident occurred last Misery in the studio the day before yesterday. His owner, who was out until 1:30 o'clock, when he discovered that Misery's misery. The dog waited until patience ceased to be a virtue to a dog for food. He then made his escape through the back door, and made for the Palace. He was followed by Billy Schneider out of a chunk of meat in a piece of paper. Then he started for home. At 3 p.m. he was seen on the street, the paper wrapping worn off the meat, and water running from the poor dog's mouth. He got back to the studio, Misery was lying in front of the door was a piece of meat of a dog's teeth on it. The owner was at home. The dog's interior had suffered, but he had not eaten a bite of the meat. Chapin's cunning desert him and the dog to loom up ahead, he could avoid it with that sagacious pup is a highly successful attendant his master a short time ago when he had a pair of shoes. After leaving the dog to me where his faithful canine could be at hand, gravely lugging a pair of new shoes. He had made a selection of an expensive pair in the store. Will returned the shoes without a word and much embarrassment. At once he got gay, and, leaping past an old lady on the sidewalk, lightly removed from her grasp a well-dressed dog. His master gave chase, but the dog thought

A DOG THAT HAS MORE INTELLIGENCE THAN SOME MEN.

... to Henry.

...removed from her grasp a well-filled hand-
basket gave chase, but the dog thought it was

even he ties him up. If it is with a rope, Misery gnaws. He can chew through a 4-inch hawser. If he is stowed with a chain he braces himself, and with his

*Written by Anna S. Lagergren of the North Carolina School for the Blind and Physically Handicapped, who has recently introduced into American

From a Special Correspondent!

*Written by Anna S. Lagergren of the North Carolina School for



removed from her grasp a well-filled hand-
basket gave chase, but the dog thought it was

Then he ties him up. If it is with a rope, Misery gnaws it. He can chew through a 4-inch hawser. If he is fastened with a chain he braces himself, and with his

—so, whatever we do
do, and I'll envy you.
SARA SCHENK

"Every Picture a work of Art."

4. Doings in the Lodges.
Questions of Law.

the Whelan accident at Pasadena
Preparations for Tournament of Roses

with the O.R.T. strikers is superlatively absurd."

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL.

By Kate Greenleaf Locke.

Something About Green Hangings.

MISS R. J., Santa Barbara, writes: "Will you kindly give me some hints about furnishing, inexpensively, two rooms connected by sliding doors. The rear one may be used for a sleeping-room, the front is a parlor. One is 12x20 feet, the other 12x18. They are finished in white pine, varnished; open fireplace in each room and sunny exposure. The larger room has one large window and four smaller ones, the other room has three windows. I want paper on the walls that will harmonize with the light-yellow woodwork. It is a cottage. Do you think some shade of green would look well? I thought of papering the hall, into which the larger room opens, with mulberry red. Would that do?"

Green would go well with your yellow pine; in fact, I think it would be prettier than anything else you could use here. Mulberry red would open up all right with the green. I have mentioned to several of my correspondents that they can find no better sample of a cold green than the back of a foliage leaf of a La France rose. This is a green which melts readily into other colors, because it has no yellow in it. Drape your windows with white muslin in the back room and white ruffled point d'esprit in the parlor. If you choose to hang green linen taffeta curtains over these it will be additionally pretty, but will, of course, be also an additional expense. I do not yet know of any way to get hold of them except by writing to the houses in Chicago or New York carrying house-decoration materials. You will find these places advertised in magazines, making a specialty of this work. I have recently persuaded a friend to use green lines taffeta in her living-room over straight curtains of white net. She had, by my advice, sent to several Chicago houses for samples of green hangings. The raw silks were extremely artistic and proportionately expensive, and we could get no green in them which did not show a yellow tinge in the lights. Our scheme being an absolutely cold green, we decided on the exact shade in the taffetas at half the price; and now that it is hung, the effect is precisely that of the raw silk. Since this experience I do not hesitate to advise the use of the cheaper stuff in the handsomest rooms. A green and white rug or carpet on your floors, some ferns in your parlor, and a bit here and there (in sofa cushions, bookcase hangings and lamp shade) in a rather light, creamy yellow, will make you a pretty room. You can also introduce turquoise blue in the parlor with good effect. Paper from picture molding over your ceiling with a rather handsome green and white-figured paper, or a paper having yellow roses and green leaves, on a white ground. This, with the side walls of plain green, will make your rooms charming. Two or three pieces of heavy Flemish oak furniture, with rush seats, would look well in the green and yellow parlor.

Scheme for a Violet Bedroom.

Miss V. W., Pasadena: In your letter you mention, first, that you have, beside one oak bedroom set, another which you wish to paint. As you do not wish to make it white, I will tell you of a bedroom which I once furnished in my own house most effectively. The woodwork in this little room was black, so beautifully finished, that is, so carefully and smoothly painted, that it resembled ebony. The door knobs, hinges, and hardware generally, were brass, in quaint design. The electric lights were wrought iron. The walls were hung with an exquisite paper, having large, conventionalized clusters of violets on an ivory ground. The frieze had garlands of violets, tied with bow knots of green ribbon, and the ceiling was ivory white with a thin sprinkling of scattered violets. If you use this scheme you will be convinced that nothing brings out the rich, artistic coloring of violets like an outline of black wood. From a black shelf over the long casement window I hung straight widths to the sill, of white-dotted muslin; even the little glint of the small brass rod which held the simple white curtains lent itself to the scheme of black and brass and cream and purple. I had an old set of furniture, having good lines and nothing foolishly ornate about it; this I had painted like the woodwork, using the handsomest brass handles for the bureau drawers that I could find. The black bed with a ruffled spread of white-dotted muslin and a silkoline comforter, sprinkled with violets folded across the foot, was actually beautiful, and the whole room seemed to charm by its simplicity and dainty color. Of course the toilette accessories on the black dressing bureau were entirely of violet and white, and a crystal bowl of California violets on a slender black stand was the last touch of beauty. Paint the common little oak table you speak of black and use it in bedroom or living-room.

Small Photographs Not Decorative.

You mention owning a handsome fish-net and say that you have stuck photographs in it. This seems to me a desecration of a very decorative stuff. Small photographs are not really decorative, as they have no color and, except upon close inspection, do not stand for anything. They are apt to give an effect of litter to the prettiest rooms and I would advise you to mount your collection and throw them into an Indian basket, where they can be easily gotten at for examination, and where they will remain much fresher and cleaner than if used against the walls.

About the Framing of Pictures.

You ask my advice about the disposal of your many pictures, which you say are of various kinds and sizes. Sort them carefully and frame the ones that are worth framing. There are some prints and photographs, as well as water-colors, that look best framed in a broad, flat frame of black wood with a gold mat. Other water-colors (where strong and rich) should have wide gold mats and

a narrow gold beading or flat molding. Many pretty prints are not worth the expense of a real frame, and these you can have mounted and put under a good plate-glass with merely a narrow edge of black paper pasted around them. Consider your lights, the background of your walls and the surrounding colors, in hanging them. I think it is a mistake to scatter small pictures over your walls; group those which are framed alike and in which the coloring or subject is harmonious. A large picture for a strong bit of color can be hung by itself. Why do you not use your blue and white tea set on a small tea table in your parlor? You suggest the use of dark green ingrain paper in your living-room. I would not advise a very dark shade. Select rather a medium green and down to a low-set picture mold use plain paper in a strong, rather yellowish, café au lait. Perhaps a "yellow tan" would better express the color I mean. With this coloring on the upper part of the room you can use yellow silk ash curtains at the windows, hung under a fish-net in café au lait. Have these hung in rather full folds at all of your windows. This treatment will give great style with your black woodwork. Your hallway, with its wooden walls, will have a common look if you paint it any color whatever. But you could give it distinction and style in this way. Let the beaded woodwork you speak of be painted black up to

sels rug in tan and red, with a little old blue. When I use to upholster the window seat of the bay window here? I want something which will not fade in the sunlight."

This room would look well in green. As you say that your parlor has a good deal of old rose in it, it will open up well together. There is a shade of rose in tapestry that I think would stand the use. Consult your own taste about plain side walls and ceiling, or vice versa. On the side walls of your parlor use paper with a white ground and designs in old rose. This will go well with your Axminster rug. Your velvet curtains, moss green in color, between the rooms. I would advise red paper in your dining-room. Tan-colored hall would open well into your red room. This will also go well with the portieres that have here.

A Related Answer.

Bessie C. McL., Arizona: Owing to an unfortunate accident, your letter of November 8 has just reached you. You say that you would like an immediate answer, and I am afraid that I am too late with this to be of use to you. I cannot understand your wish to do away with



A WELL FURNISHED ROOM.



A HANDSOME ARCHWAY.

within four feet of the ceiling. At the top of black paint run a black molding and above the molding to ceiling tack burlaps, as nearly the shade of ceiling and frieze in sitting-room as possible. With this treatment you will find the hall handsome enough to use the Turkish lamp in. Your Navajoes would be beautiful on the fine white matting, and by all means use the fishnet to drape the doorway between your study and parlor. Festoon it across the top of opening and let it drop in straight folds on either side. Hang a marine picture, if you have one, on the wall near-by and on a shelf over the doorway set some Alaskan fish baskets. Sort your "trumpery" carefully and throw away half of it. Your oak set would look well in a yellow and white bedroom. Your green art square would be all right in your living-room with green walls or in your violet bedroom, but I think I would use the Moquet rug with its dull pink and old gold, in the yellow bedroom. I would use the wrought-iron electric fixtures and, by all means, keep your plants and gold fish in the bay window.

Advice for Papering.

Miss Jennie F., Pasadena, says: "Will you kindly advise me regarding the papering of a number of rooms, getting of portieres, upholstery of window seats, etc.? The woodwork of my house is natural pine. The sitting-room is 12x18, with polished floor and golden oak furniture. Brus-

shades. If it is because you wish to hang the ash curtains, I can tell you how to arrange them so they will not interfere. Your yellow silk would look at the windows and I would use it by all means. I would have shades under it. It would be very fine yellow silk which would not soon fade with exposure to the strong sunlight without intermediate. By using little brass brackets for your ash curtains you can project this out far enough to be entirely behind the blind. In your narrow bay window I would hang yellow silk against the window and drape the lace as you suggest. I do not think it would look well but is the only thing you could do with such a small cove. A piece of handsome brocade or oriental stuff would look well hung on the back of your piano. One way to arrange a piano set out in the room is to set them diagonally, thus giving a worried and awkward look to the room. From a brass rod secured to the piano hang a soft silk curtain in regular folds; this will be pretty in green for your room. Then use over the piano any sort of embroidered cover you wish. Against curtain place a seat of some sort—a settee, divan or cushioned bench.

December 16, 1900.

Graphs

Said for the Turkey Forty Years After.

TO RECOMPENSE the man for his Thanksgiving frolic of a crowd of years ago, Henry J. Furber of Chicago to Durham, Me., in the summer just passed.

One sunny day in June, during course Bowdoin College, two gray-haired men drove, eight miles from the college town, the Dingley homestead farm. Calling to play in the dooryard, they begged a cup of pump which had been a landmark in the half century. The men drank, and when passed back to the urchin's grasp a \$50 bill.

The gentleman who had paid over the apparent prodigality was Henry J. Furber, his companion was Gen. Stephen Marshall, Henry Jewett Furber, then from Great Falls in Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me. of 81.

One year at Thanksgiving reconnoitered out into the nearby towns to locate them, and Henry Furber and Stephen Marshall, a party which stole six plump, juicy turkeys from William Dingley.

So this is the reason that in June Henry is a still hunt in Durham for the farmer who had died on. For some time his effort. Then he learned that the farmer was 1. His son had married, and, no children having them, they had adopted a little lad. The who was called from his play to receive the Chicago Times-Herald.

Wonders Give Value to Wine.

DEALER in natural history specimens that there is a market for spiders. Sold by the hundred, the price ranging from 10 cents to \$1.00. The buyers are small firms of wine merchants with new, freshly-labeled wine bottles upon the line to admit the spiders, which from cork to cork. The cobwebs naturally to believe that the wine has been opened, and higher prices are, therefore, obtained. The spiders are collected from all parts, and some variety are particularly prized, as they thick web.—[London Express.]

A Hermit's Night-Caps.

MISS CATHERINE BASHORE, a hermit was recently found dead in her little town. She left a will in which she bequeathed property to her four nieces—Mrs. J. M. Elias Binger, Mrs. Isaac Lengle and Mrs. Schuch.

The executors investigated today and found woman had converted her savings into wine. The larger portion had been made by her of the work of years.

The property consisted of 111 folded calico sunbonnets, 2 silk bonnets, 22 pairs of calico and gingham aprons, 27 homespun chemises, 56 calico handkerchiefs, 4 v. chiefs, 16 colored handkerchiefs, 16 calico colored and black silk shoulder shawls, 61 petticoats, 3 heavy black shawls, with velvet collar; 33 calico socks, 4 pairs of calico dresses and 5 other dresses.—[Special Philadelphia North American.]

Women Laid the Sidewalks.

UNIONTOWN, O., a quiet little town of hundred people, has become famous by organization of women. This is the Union Women's Society. Men have been tabooed by the women of the society have secured the men of the village regarded impossible good flagstone sidewalks for near town.

Uniontown women do not believe in wading and wading in mud ankle deep. The practical, and here is what they did: They first had a sidewalk of stone laid property. Then she discussed the matter of walks of stone for the entire town. Other interested in the project. The men heard of their heads, crying, "Tax, tax, tax," said, "We will have the work accomplished anybody."

After numerous neighborhood talks a new and an improvement society was formed by them. They decided that no walk except stone. They held socials, bazaars, quilting bees, and cream socials and other tactics were used. Stone was purchased by the carload. Some appealed to for a helping hand to get the cars to the place where wanted for a helpfully obeyed.

As a result of the women's work the town now has the best sidewalks of any village. The Women's Improvement Association is now an electric-light service established.

It's a Sandwich Newbery.

HERE is at least one enterprising and newsworthy in this town who deserves well. He has home-made placards suspended from his shoulders, after the fashion of the purporting, he parades the streets to call his business.

Graphic Pen Pictures Sketched Far a-Field.

The Turkey Forty Years After.

THE RECOMPENSE the man for his loss through the Thanksgiving fetic of a crowd of college men, forty years ago, Henry J. Furber of Chicago took a little drive of nearly two thousand miles across the continent, from Chicago to Durham, Me., in the early part of the century just passed.

On every day in June, during commencement day at Bowdoin College, two gray-haired men drove over to Durham, eight miles from the college town, and stopped at the Hapley innstead farm. Calling to a little lad at the door, they begged a cup of water from the boy, which had been a landmark in this section for a half century. The men drank, and when the dipper was passed back to the urchin's grasp a \$50 bill went with it.

The gentleman who had paid over the money, with such apparent prodigality was Henry J. Furber of Chicago, and his companion was Gen. Stephen Manning of Lewiston. Henry J. Furber, then from Great Falls, was a student at Bowdoin College, in Brunswick, Me., in the class of '54.

At the Thanksgiving reconnoitering parties were held in the nearby towns to locate the prize goblet, and Henry Furber and Stephen Manning were two of the party which stole six plump, juicy turkeys from the farm of William Dingley.

It is the reason that in June Henry Furber indulged in a hunt in Durham for the farmer whose turkey he had stolen. For some time his efforts were baffled. He was married, and, no children having been born to him, he had adopted a little lad. This lad it was he called from his play to receive the recompense.—*Times-Herald*.

Give Value to Wine.

WINE in natural history specimens has discovered that there is a market for spiders. The spiders are sold by the hundred, the price ranging from 25 to 35 cents. They are small firms of wine merchants, who stock up with new, freshly-labeled wine, and sprinkle the wine to admit the spiders, who weave their webs from cork to cork. The cobwebs naturally lead the wine to believe that the wine has been stored for years, and higher prices are, therefore, obtained. The insects are collected from all parts, and some of the garden spiders are particularly prized, as they weave a strong web.—*London Express*.

Bride's Night-Caps.

MRS. CATHERINE BASHORE, a permit, aged 66 years, was recently found dead in her little home in Bethel, Me. She left a will in which she bequeaths her property to her four nieces—Mrs. J. F. Nattinger, Mrs. Isaac Blinn, Mrs. Isaac Lingle and Mrs. Daniel Holbrook.

The executors investigated today and found that the old woman had converted her savings into wearing apparel. A large portion had been made by her own hands, representing the work of years.

The property consisted of 211 felted night-caps, 24 silk bonnets, 22 pairs of shoes, 53 pairs of gingham aprons, 27 homespun chemises, 25 muslin chemises, 56 calico handkerchiefs, 4 white handkerchiefs, 16 colored handkerchiefs, 16 calico shoulder capes, 16 black and black silk shoulder shawls, beautifully lined 61 petticoats, 3 heavy black shawls, 1 heavy cloak, 1 velvet collar, 33 calico socks, 4 pairs of stockings, 12 dresses and 5 other dresses.—*Reading (Pa.) Press* Philadelphia North American.

Sewers and the Sidewalks.

UNIONTOWN, O., a quiet little town of about six hundred people, has become famous by reason of an organization of women. This is the Uniontown Improvement Society. Men have been tabooed by the organization, but the women of the society have accomplished what the men of the village regarded impossible. They have paved the sidewalks for nearly the entire town.

The women do not believe in wearing rainy-day shoes and wading in mud ankle deep. They are intensely practical, and here is what they did: Mrs. George C. Dunlap had a sidewalk of stone laid in front of her house. Then she discussed the matter of having sidewalks for the entire town. Other women became interested in the project. The men heard the talk and laughed, crying, "Tax, tax, tax." The women said, "We will have the work accomplished without tax."

The numerous neighborhood talks a meeting was held at the Uniontown Improvement Society was formed by the women. They decided that no walk except stone should be laid. They held socials, banquets, quilting bees, oyster suppers, and women's socials and other tactics were resorted to to get money. Stone was purchased by the carload. The men were appealed to for a helping hand to get the stone from the quarry to the place where wanted for sidewalks, and they refused.

As a result of the women's work the town of Uniontown has the best sidewalks of any village in the State. The Uniontown Improvement Association is now about to have an electric-light service established.—*New York Times*.

A Sandwich Newboy.

IT is at least one enterprising and unconventional newboy in this town who deserves well of the people. He has made placards suspended from and aft over his shoulders, after the fashion of the peripatetic "sandwich man" in London, to sell his bundle of papers.

On the placards are displayed catch lines of the principal news of the day he has to sell. Passers-by are expected to read these while he keeps his mouth shut and his bundle of papers ready for patrons. It is such a novelty that it takes the breath away from one almost. But the vendor has a method in his madness, for he is a mute, or nearly so. No one but a dumb boy could be induced to sell papers in that way.—*New York Times*.

Henry Harrison's Strange Menu.

HENRY HARRISON'S Thanksgiving dinner was the queerest in Philadelphia. Eschewing turkey, cranberries and the usual delicacies of the season, Mr. Harrison, instead, enjoyed a repast of rusty nails, knife blades and glassware.

His table was spread in the amphitheater of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and many students and medical men saw him eat six pieces of glass, forty ordinary carpet tacks, six horseshoe nails, twenty lath nails, five large screws, a piece of glass milk pitcher or broken chimney, three knife blades and two Barlow knives.

After dessert the spectators examined the "ostrich-man's" mouth, and exposed his stomach to the X-ray to satisfy themselves that they had not been deceived.

Harrison's home is in New York. He has been eating these queer things for eighteen years, and yet his muscles are like an athlete's and his digestive apparatus never troubles him. As a child he displayed a remarkable appetite for pine, and a physician took forty pins out of his stomach one day when he was only 6 years of age.

Two years later the lad broke a lamp chimney, and after his mother had whipped him, he deliberately ate the glass fragments. Feeling no discomfort, he varied the performance by eating nails. Shortly afterward he ran away from home and joined a circus. Ever since he has been exhibiting his strange propensity.

Of late years the majority of Harrison's performances have been in medical colleges. On eleven occasions he has permitted himself to be operated upon in order to satisfy surgeons that he practices no deceit. He also takes poison almost as freely as he eats nails, and he has been known to swallow ten grains of Paris green at a time.

Dr. Ferris, of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital, witnessed yesterday's performance, and was filled with wonder at it. "Of course," said he, "the man eats plenty of starchy food after his exhibitions, in order to line his stomach, but it is remarkable that his gullet is not lacerated by the glass and tack points."

"I have never seen the human system subjected to such marvelous misuse," said Dr. Watson, who is also connected with the hospital.

But Harrison does not consider his performance particularly extraordinary. "Any man with a good constitution and a strong nerve can do the same thing," he said. "Rusty nails are very nice when you acquire a taste for them, and glass is a particular dainty. I never feel any pains or aches after my hardware dinners."

Harrison went over the Horseshoe Falls at Niagara in a rubber ball a few years ago.—*Philadelphia North American*.

Hanna Paid the Bill.

MARK HANNA has received from Mrs. Christiana Dunlap, of No. 73 McCulloch street, Fort Wayne, Ind., this bill:

To Mr. Mark A. Hanna, Dr.
36 pig's feet at 5 cents.....\$1.80

Accompanying the bill was a letter which started off thus:

"I know you will think me a very bold woman for writing you this letter, but I am a poor washerwoman and my old man is a day laborer, and between us we have to work awful hard to support our five little children."

Then Mrs. Dunlap goes on to say that at a great sacrifice she bought "three dozen nice, large, hind pig's feet, cut off next to the ham, at 5 cents each."

The arrangement was that Mr. Dunlap was to cook them in the evening while Mrs. Dunlap went out to do some washing. Suddenly Dunlap remembered that Hanna was in town that night, and before his wife left on her washing tour he said he guessed he would go and hear "that labor-crusher, Mark Hanna." After she was gone, Dunlap went to the meeting, and when Mrs. Dunlap returned the pig's feet were still on the kitchen stove, but burned to a cinder.

"To think," writes Mrs. Dunlap in her letter to Hanna, "that my husband, a good Democrat, would neglect his duty and then expensive pig's feet just to hear a big Republican like you. That's enough to cause trouble in any family."

Hanna read the letter carefully and laughed. "How shall I answer it, Senator?" asked Secretary Dover.

"Give her my compliments," he replied, "and inclose \$2. She needn't mind the change."—*New York World*.

A Tiger Hunt on Shipboard.

THE steamship Afridi, Capt. Golding, which left Singapore on October 2, arrived yesterday morning and went to her pier at the foot of Pike street, East River. She brought from the East an interesting collection of wild animals and birds, which will probably go to the Bronx Park Zoo. Among the beasts in an orang-outang and a small Bengal tiger, that ate its way out of its cage one night on the Indian Ocean and created a panic in the officers' quarters.

On the main deck, amidships, a room was fitted up for the animals. A stove kept the temperature as nearly at

tropic heat as possible as the Afridi came into northern waters.

The tiger is about half grown. A few days out from Singapore sailors cleaned the animals' cages, and the tiger's was somewhat weakened in being moved. That night it ate through a heavy wooden bar and let itself out into the room. The door was open, as the weather was warm, and the tiger had the freedom of the deck.

Chief Officer Pententh was on duty that morning. On the way from the bridge to his quarters with a lantern in his hand, just before daybreak, he came upon the tiger crouching in the companionway. The animal slunk away from the light.

Most of the doors to the officers' rooms were open, and a tiger with business instincts is not a desirable roommate.

"The tiger's loose" shouted the chief officer. There was an instant slamming of doors along the companionway, but that of Chief Engineer Hayes's room remained invitingly open. The tiger leaped past it and went forward. Mr. Hayes had not been aroused by the first clamor.

Everyone turned out with a lantern, and a tiger hunt began on deck. The beast was chased back through the companionway, and meat, temptingly placed, lured it into its cage again.—*New York Tribune*.

A French Bride's Mistake.

A CURIOUS incident is chronicled from France concerning a bride's "slip of the tongue." A young couple were going through the marriage ceremony the other day at the mairie of Gentilly and the bridegroom had answered the usual question, "Wilt thou," etc., with remarkable energy, when to the surprise of everybody the bride, to a similar interrogatory, uttered a decided "No!" followed by a flood of tears. It appears that she had allowed the negative to escape her quite involuntarily and was anxious to correct the mistake. For this, however, she will be obliged to wait several days, since the only legal way out of the difficulty is the repudiation of the bans during the usual period.—*London Woman*.

A Youthful Pastor.

T. L. A. Beard, pastor of Calvary Christian Church of Lanark, Ill., belongs the distinction of being the youngest ordained minister living. Entering the service of the church six years ago, when but 16 years old, he has since been actively engaged in his church work.

Graduating from the public school at his birthplace, Salamonis, Ind., the valedictorian of his class, his life since has been a succession of triumphs. As school-teacher, debater and champion, the Rev. Beard has been equally prominent.

His oratorical power is said to be exceptional, and it is the belief of his church followers that he will some day gain renown as a pulpit orator.

Each year since his ordination the youthful preacher has been called to a church offering increased advantages and opportunities. Citizens of Decatur, Ind., Newnam and Oakland, Ill., all testify to the splendid Christian work of the Rev. Beard, who is gently helped in his labors by his wife, formerly Miss Lizzie F. Weddick of Roachdale, Ind.—*Denver Post*.

West was the Sailor's Name.

COMING down the coast on October 31, bound from Rotterdam for Baltimore, all hands, except the man at the wheel, were engaged burning up the bright work about the decks, to have the Runo look attractive when she reached Baltimore. On the fore-castle was a man named West, who was wanted to join the brass polishers aft.

The Runo at the time was steaming her best on a course southwest by west, Cape Charles light bearing on the starboard bow. The second officer had left the bridge, and Capt. Evans took the deck during his absence. Learning that the man West was wanted, Capt. Evans shouted "West!" and went down to the lower bridge.

It appeared to him to be but a few minutes when he looked over the side and, to his horror, discovered that the Runo had Cape Charles lightship and Hog Island on her port bow. Such a position was inconceivable to him, and he rushed to the bridge and ordered the wheelman to change the course as speedily as possible to almost east. Satisfied with her safe position, the southwest-by-west course was again resumed.

Then Capt. Evans demanded of the man why he dared to change the vessel's course, which would have run her on the low shores of Virginia within a short time. The man was surprised that the master should ask such a question, which did not improve Capt. Tom's humor after his recovery from a scare. The man said the captain changed the course himself. Then came the revelation.

When Capt. Evans shouted "West!" to the man of the fore-castle the man at the wheel took it as an order from the master to change the course, and he did so by bringing her up three points, which put the bow directly inshore and steaming at a good speed for the dangerous shoals off the coast. It would not have been long before bottom would have been found.

Capt. Evans says he will never have another man in his crew who is known as either North, South, East or West. If he finds one that man must respond to the name of Smith, Jones or Brown.

Mr. South is chief officer of the steamer Ohio of the same fleet as Runo, but his position requires others to place a handle before his name, which precludes the danger of the man at the wheel changing the course to "Mr. South."—*Baltimore Sun*.

Fresh Literature. Reviews by the Times Reviewer.

PSYCHOLOGY.

Death an Event in Life.

THE readers of Lillian Whiting's books are familiar with the exalted trend of her thought. Her belief that man stands on the borderland of a realm which is rapidly nearing human ken, through the aid of science, is frequently expressed in her numerous popular sketches. The faith that the future life is a continuation of the earthly life, with higher possibilities, ennobles her thought, and gives it a beautiful significance. This new volume is the result of her conviction that "The fundamental basis of the entire spiritual significance of life is that man is a spiritual being, immortal in nature, and progressive by means of a perpetually-increasing development of his latent powers."

The book will have a claim to interest all who look beyond this life for the interpretation of its problems. [The Spiritual Significance. By Lillian Whiting. Little, Brown & Co. Price, \$1.25.]

HISTORY.

Stories of Patriotism.

This book, which is a series of tales based on the best records which are preserved of the early battles of our country, merits popular favor. The book is divided into "The War of the Revolution," "The Indian War in the Northwest," "The War with France," "War with Tripoli" and "The Second War with England." The work has numerous illustrations. This book of stirring tales will be acceptable, especially to men and boys.

[American Fights and Fighters. By Cyrus Townsend Brady. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50.]

African Boer War.

The author thinks it is time that the army reforms and becomes a serious profession, with less gold lace and frillery. All branches of the service are blamed by him except the transport and commissariat, which he found among the few pleasant surprises of the war. The medical department, with which the author was connected as surgeon, also escapes censure. The book is written with the author's fine literary power, and will prove a useful volume of reference for historical students. The book has six maps in color.

[The Great Boer War. By Dr. A. Conan Doyle. McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.50.]

FICTION.

Tales of French-Canada.

Twenty-six short stories of the French-Canadian village of Pontiac are gathered in this charming volume. They are each of poetic tinge, and illustrate the strong religious faith of the people. Something of the spirit of the book may be gathered from the incident of little Fanchon's prayer for his father, who has gone in the storm to guide the priest through the dark pass of the mountain. The boy hears the singing of bees over his bed. His mother reminds him. "Their souls pass like singing bees where no man may follow." A number of the stories have dramatic climax, and the book is one of beauty and charm.

[The Lane That Had No Turning. Doubleday, Page & Co., New York. Price, \$1.50. For sale by Stoll & Thayer Company.]

A Story of Kentucky.

The author was a war correspondent during the recent war. He went through the Santiago campaign with literary success. He has used his military knowledge in this romance to introduce a number of military names. The blue-grass region of Kentucky seems a favorite region for novelists at present. Judith, the maid of Crittenden's dream, lives there, and after the war he returns one Christmas eve to his old home and the welcome of the Kentucky maid. The story is the opinion of a Kentucky man on the Cuban war. The story is fairly good. The descriptions of the blue-grass region are specially well drawn.

[Crittenden; A Kentucky Story of Love and War. By John Fox, Jr. Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.25.]

Political Problems.

It is said of this romance that Cecil Rhodes is the real name of Eustice Loder, which is the name under which Rhodes has also figured in the author's story of "The Colossus." The work is written evidently by one familiar with life in London in its social and political aspects. The hero is called upon to serve his party; he is loyal to his ideals, but he feels that if he serves his leaders as they wish, he will lose his own respect and the reverence of his betrothed. One of the amusing characters of the book is Grace Redway, the warm-hearted woman of the world who says she has been asked to write for one of the daily papers on "Immortality" and the influence of "Wagner on Weismann or Hausman or Herbert Spencer or somebody," she forgets who. Helen Lancaster, the heroine, has on the whole a rather charming ignorance, but a womanly, though somewhat narrow heart. Murray Harford is more conspicuous in the book than Lord Linlithgow. Harford is the lord's private secretary. The book is particularly clever in its multitude of sparkling epigrams. The story throughout is entertaining, and the plot is well developed.

[Lord Linlithgow. By Morley Roberts. Harper & Bros., New York. Price, \$1.50.]

A Knight of Stuart's Cause.

The author of the "Knight of the King's Guard" has written a stirring story of the hero who espoused the Stuart cause. The time is that of Charles I and Cromwell in England and Ireland. The adventures of this

young Irish gentleman, and the fortunes of the family of "Dauntless" are romantically portrayed. The book is one of strong adherence to the ideals of ancient faith. Four full-page illustrations are given by Gilbert James.

[Dauntless; A Story of a Lost and Forgotten Cause. By Ewan Martin. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.]

An Indian Romance.

A story of the Arctides—who differ from other nations of red men, and according to tribal tradition are descended from the sun—is told in this gayly-illustrated book, whose colors are bright with forest vistas and Indian portraits. The volume is filled with the poetry of wild life, and contains many folk-lore fancies. The book is one illustrative of the dreamer's craft and the publisher's skill.

[A Child of the Sun. By Herbert S. Stone. Ellridge Court, Chicago. Price, \$1.50.]

A Story of a Lighthouse.

Rural New England, the coast of Maine, the valleys of Vermont, and the social life of Boston, are in the romance. The home of Uncle Terry is shown in the fine frontispiece. The lighthouse and its keeper, the country lawyer, the village school mistress, the unscrupulous city attorney, and the son of a rich Boston merchant furnish the characterizations. The author, from the mystery of the story, develops a love plot, and the hero of the title role wins the admiration of the reader of this wholesome book. The book is illustrated by Helena Higginbotham.

[Uncle Terry: A Story of the Maine Coast. By Charles Clark Munn. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Price, \$1.50.]

A Western Romance.

This story of ranch life in Colorado tells of Mildred Osborne's visit to the far West, where she wins the heart of the hero, Landry. The story is a simple one, but, on the whole, agreeably told.

[The Love of Landry. By Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. Price, \$1.25.]

A Hero of Texas.

The story of the battle of the Alamo tells of the brave Americans who died for their country on the field of honor. The introduction of Lucian Howardson to Miss Zaleme Acklin illustrates the devotion of a man of Southern Texas. The love story is one of graphic portrayal.



LILLIAN WHITING, AUTHOR OF "THE SPIRITUAL SIGNIFICANCE."

and the book one of humor and pathos.

[In the Alamo. By Opie Read. Rand, McNally & Co. Price, \$1.25.]

A Detective Romance.

The fact that the mystery of this book is solved early in the reading by the detective, Gryce, does not detract seriously from the interest of the volume. One curious part in the book is played by a startling which repeats the name of "Eva"—a name which evokes dark memories in the listener. The book is graphically written, and will win popular interest.

[The Circular Study. By Anna Katharine Green (Mrs. Charles Rohlf). McClure, Phillips & Co. Price, \$1.25.]

A Comedy in Covers.

This story of English life introduces Belle Yorke, a public singer, who has a charming voice. The book is one of dramatic situation, as that in which Hammond declares his kinship with the singer.

[The Slaves of Society. By a Man Who Heard Something. Harper & Bros., New York. Price, \$1.50.]

GEOGRAPHY.

Map Drawing.

This work is adapted for the use of pupils in the fourth, fifth and sixth grades of the public schools, and is illus-

trated by numerous maps and cuts, and by pictures of State flowers as far as they have been chosen. The work giving many hints to parents and teachers in the art of teaching geography. The directions for map making are made with clearness and careful precision. State flowers and emblems are in the illustrations, which the California poppy has a fitting representation. The author of this interesting volume has been very successful in teaching this system orally. Other pupils who have attended her oral lessons, it is reliably and enthusiastically concerning the author's method of work with play and play with work, in fixing upon the mental facts of geography in the minds of children. This interesting publication will have special claim to notice as coming from the pen of a lady of Los Angeles. The work has been carefully elaborated, and will be of use in the instruction of children, either in or out of school. [Schutz's Amusing Geography and System of Map Drawing. By Lenore Congdon Schutz. Whitaker & Company, San Francisco.]

ESSAYS.

Essays of Social Life.

These illustrated essays concern home life, and social relations. The book includes "A Consideration of Theologies" and "Some New York Types," and is a whole an entertaining production.

[Lucid Intervals. By Edward Sanford Martin. Scribner & Bros. Price, \$1.50.]

POETRY.

The Astronomer Poet.

This new addition to the already overcrowded list comes with a biographical sketch of Edward Fitzgerald by M. Kerney. Edward Fitzgerald's translations, that of Justin Hantly McCarthy, and "Clean to Ruba'iy" by Porter Garnett, are portions of the volume. The volume has numerous reference notes. Edward Fitzgerald's biography of Omar Khayyam is added to the volume, which is profusely illustrated with drawings by Florence Lyndberg. The work exhibits thoughtful pilation.

[Ruba'iyat of Omar Khayyam. Doney's, No. 17, Seventeenth street, New York.]

A Singer of the Fields.

These stanzas are written by a lover of beauty, who has chosen inspiration from the sources of beauty in nature. "Little Brothers of the Grass" and "White Flowers" are examples. The phases of human life which enlisted his pen are delineated with artistic insight. One of the finest poems of the book is "The Song of the Sword."

[A Valley Muse. By Charles C. Blandin. Fennell Revell Company, Chicago. Price, \$1. For sale by Scribner's Sons.]

A Boon of Drollery.

The bubbles of fancy are blown in this book of drollery. The author overhears the gossip of flowers. The first and third portions of the book are collections of along popular lines, and exhibit curious comical amusing imagery.

[Overheard in a Garden. By Oliver Herford. Scribner's Sons. Price, \$1.25. For sale by Fowles.]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Biblical Research.

This book, which the author states he has written long investigation in biblical literature, is the work of events, he asserts, connected with the Christian era during the first two centuries. The work is one to orthodox convictions.

[History of the Christian Religion to the Year Hundred. By Charles B. Waite. C. V. Waite & Co., Chicago. Price, \$2.25.]

Home Medical Study.

This volume is a treatise on diseases as they occur every-day life. The book is designed to show the explanation the symptoms and treatment and how the cure, according to the title page. It is not a prescription only. It has the editorial signature of physicians, and represents both the allopathic and the eclectic school. The work illustrates laborious thoughtful production. The work is profusely illustrated.

[Robb's Family Physician. By J. V. Robb and J. L. Robb and Sarah L. Robb. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia.]

Electrical Science.

During Prof. Gray's active life of forty years in laboratory he has become one of the first authorities on scientific data. Therefore, his familiar talks on electricity have a more than ordinary value. The subject of work—Volume III—is "Electricity and Magnetism" illustrates the rapid advancement in scientific knowledge.

[Nature's Miracles. By Elihu Gray. Loomis & Hurlbert, New York. Price, 60 cents.]

A Boy's Life.

A story of school life and the adventures of a boy at home and in vacation are told in this book. The volume is illustrated by T. H. Vaden.

[Bully, Tag and Hero. By Charles J. Marshall. L. C. Page & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.50.]

A Cuban Heroine.

The story of Spanish life in Cuba, and the hero and sorrow endured there, and the description of

heroine, the Cuban Rita, will interest the young admirers of this popular heroine. [Rita. By Laura E. Richards. Little, Brown & Co., Boston. Price, \$1.25.]

Chinese Nursery Rhymes.

One of the gifts from the Chinese government to the United States, which have been collected by Peking University and translated by the author, has also added a series of Chinese Mother Goose rhymes which will delight young eyes. [Chinese Mother Goose. Illustrated by Isaac Taylor. The Century Company. For sale by Fowles.]

SUGGESTIVE THOUGHTS.

The Dual Mind.

This author believes with the human mind is a dual entity, man possesses both an objective and subjective mind. "The result of the objective mind is the result of the subjective mind by which we suit our conduct to the conditions." "It is the function of the objective mind to control the subjective mind, and the subjective mind to control the objective mind. The subjective mind is capable of seeing and knowing, and memory is perfect. It never forgets. It has the power to think with others without the aid of words. It receives intelligence and power from the ether, and never rises above the threshold of the objective mind. That our objective mind may be regarded as the organ of the objective mind, and the subjective mind as the organ of the subjective mind, it is capable of independent of the body. It is the soul. In life, the strongest and most powerful of intellectual power are the subjective and subjective minds act in harmony." On this foundation the author builds a system of thought for the relief and cure of the human mind. The physician demonstrates by his practice how by properly directing the subjective mind, favorable conditions may be created whatever standpoint of belief, it is a wisdom. A careful follower might help ill-tempered, morbid, life. The book has reached its second edition. [Suggestion. In the Cure of the Mind. By George C. P. Price. Cal. Price \$1.00.]

Psychic Experiences.

The author states that he is convinced in the field of hypnotism which is understood in order that the truth of man is a psychical as well as a physical. The book contains carefully written chapters, to be experienced.

[Plain Instructions in Hypnotism. A. E. Carpenter. Lee & Shepard, Boston.]

AMERICAN FINANCE.

Banking Data.

This valuable work was written and trained banker, who was for many years Comptroller and Comptroller of the Currency. It contains the history of banking in this country, the gold standard, March 1869, and the history of this act. A corps of writers from various States have contributed to this work, which has been carefully revised and brought to date by the editor of the Bankers' Magazine, J. H. Moore, associate editor. The work is a plate portraits of men who have been influential in the history of banking, and contains biographical data of each page is allotted to the subject, with the names of leaders in the discovery of 1868. The student will find the following list of subjects treated:

Early banks, paper money issued by the Continental Congress, the Bank of the United States, Jackson's fight with the Independent Treasury, the Suffolk National Banking System, Legal-Tender Notes, Funding Operations, Redemption, State Bank History, Clearing-House, Trust Companies, Panics, Currency and Government Money, Political Banking Legislation, Government Deposits, and Many Other Valuable Topics.

This banking book of intrinsic value is a necessary reference work for all students of banking. [A History of Banking in the United States. John Jay Knox. Bradford & Lane, New York. Price \$2.00.]

INTERNATIONAL FINANCE.

Asia and the Transvaal Dispute.

The work of this profound thinker, the American Board of Strategy, is an opportunity for political analysis, won many honors and has recently received a memorial medal.

Under the scheme for commemorating the distinguished soldier, the late General Sherman, it was decided that the United Service Institution should honor the author of "an original literary work of naval or military science and literature bearing on the welfare of the British Empire." The three great works of the author—"The Influence of Sea Power upon the French Revolution," "The Life of Nelson," and "The Influence of Sea Power upon the American Revolution"—have been chosen to head the list. The numerous works of this author

Winston Churchill, whose mother, now Mrs. Cornwallis-West, was an American girl, is supposed to have made a dash out of the Transvaal to the Caymans also. Although only 26 years old, he has drawn the largest salary on record for a war correspondent, has earned a seat in Parliament, has made a reputation that will sell him books, whether they are good or bad, and he has accepted an offer of \$50,000 to lecture in this country.

with the O.R.T. strikers is superlatively absurd." Yardmaster Thomas Peters of New

Woman and Home—Our Wives and Daughters.

SOME CHRISTMAS CLOTHES.

TOILETS FOR OLD AND YOUNG LADIES DURING HOLIDAY FESTIVITIES.

From a Special Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—For holiday balls, theater and opera parties the dressmakers have been laboring with a vigor that recalls the Easter season. Every debutante must have a fresh and charming costume for the Christmas dances, and the prevailing preference is for delicate net or tissue draped toilets. A white chiffon gown, veiled with one thickness of black silk Brussels' net, is the smartest combination yet seen. The chiffon underpetticoat falls upon a taffeta foundation and is usually accented in curious shallow folds. All over the soft, white material small figures in silver spangles are worked, and then the black net overdress is dropped upon this. Sometimes a pretty pattern in gold threads is elaborated upon the black veiling and sometimes the pattern takes the form of sprays of mistletoe completed with pearl beads.

There is an excellent sketch given of a girlish dancing dress done in white illusion upon an underdress of chamelion silk. As the wearer of such a gown moves, the colors in her silk underdress change from palest rose to the deepest blush pink and finally to blue and green, and the spangles that glitter on every breadth are equally vivid and versatile in tint. This pretty frock is set off with small bow knots of bright beads; many of these fine garments are decorated with the oddest and most picturesque spider webs, or holly leaves, or small sunbursts of palettes in various hues; and, with few exceptions, the low-necked bodices are garnished with shoulder knots of exquisite muslin flowers, the petals of which sparkle with crystal dust.

In all the majesty of velvet is the chaperon arrayed, and the superb changeable velvets that have been introduced this winter have not failed to secure all the admiration they merit. They are strictly of French manufacture, and for evening wear they are black, changing in the folds to white or Nile green, or flame blues or royal purple. There is a trick in the weaving that produces this effect, and all the handsome velvet costumes are embroidered. It almost goes without saying that many of them are richly worked in gold, but the best and most studied effect is gained by the application of an elaborate pattern in a heavy Russian or Irish lace, in which some of the threads are twisted with gold.

Even the fur, that is, the short-haired ones, such as ermine broadtail and Persian lamb, are embodied in the bright threads and often in the boldest patterns, while the theater bodice owes half of its charm to tinsel ornamentation.

In proof of this let the reader glance at the group of becoming little waists given in the large double-column sketch [on the opposite page.] The two conspicuously enviable waists given here show how lace and the bolero shape rather dominate all other materials and styles. The first-

mentioned garment is made of lace that is one-half Irish and the other half pure gold. Broad straps of black velvet ribbon bring the fronts together below a shower of cream white chiffon frills, and the companion to this is of cornflower blue panne, garnished with gold needlework in a Louis XVI pattern.

A whole batch of new and commendable coiffures are under probation just now. One woman combs her hair a la Marquise, with a big black bow in it; another affects the Sevigne curls, and still another tries the coiffure le Brun. If any one wishes to know how the le Brun is done it will only be necessary to look long and carefully at the well-known picture of the beautiful Mme. Vigee le Brun clasping her pretty little daughter to her bosom. In her clustering curls, Mme. Vigee has twisted a scarf of gauze, and, with variations on the coiffure of that portrait, women today are following this lead. A scarf of soft black or white silk muslin is the best material and color to use, and where there is only a little hair left to tell the tale of a once-luxuriant crop of silken tresses, the scarf works delightful miracles.

When the hair is dressed a la Marquise it is combed high, parted on one side, and a loom, full lock is draped curtain-wise over the forehead, while the length of the tresses are knotted tidily, leftily and small on the top of the head. About the base of the close, tall knot jeweled combs or a wreath of silver leaves are made fast.

Very fresh young girls do well to follow neither style as described above, but coil the rich abundance of the silken locks low on the white nape, and after waving richly all the loosely-combed hair that covers the head, place on it a Greek wreath. At the hairdressers' shops they sell these made of silk or velvet leaves, or in fragile gold and silver flagree. A proper Greek wreath binds the head broadly and is sometimes set with pearls.

MARY DEAN.

HELPFUL HINTS.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS OF VALUE IN WOMAN'S REALM OF LIFE AND WORK.

By a Special Contributor.

Pink Teas are Easy!

The color function of the pink-tea order needn't involve a big bill for caterer and decorator. The very coloring fluids and pastes that confectioners use may be so employed as to increase the effects to the astonishment of the guests. Cream cheese, for instance, may be made almost any color without change in the flavor, and the same is true of mashed potato and whipped cream. With no more than these three materials for garnishing think of what can be done. Coloring fluid will be drunk up through the stems by many flowers, their petals changing accordingly. That will help in table decoration. Head cushions to the dining chairs to match the general color scheme are

an easily-managed and not-often-used device. These bare hints will suggest many more to the hostess who is gine scheming.

How to Put That Sleeve In.

What home dressmaker hasn't worried herself into nervous prostration over setting the sleeves of a bodice? The peaky thing wouldn't come right. It is too tightly over the arms at the first attempt to take all out of shape when laboriously taken out and set again, so that a wearer would have to turn herself into a human corkcreeper to get into it. If the latter defect is veiled first, the other followed with a surmounting and clarity unbecomingly suggestive of clockwork. Then the young mother who experienced this trouble in setting her infant's robe, and who, on the third setting in of the arms found that it turned just half around. "The little arms will twist anyway," said she at last, and stay. But it won't work that way with grown-up women. Many a bodice well in hand has been turned over to the dressmaker to complete just because of this. Sure avoidance comes from following this simple rule: Place the inside seam of the sleeve from an inch and a half to two inches forward of the waist's under-seam. The exact distance depends on the size of the woman, the bodice, and as the dimensions given are, respectively for a small and for a large woman, it can be done very readily. The rule applies generally from the satin, from infant's robe to bride's gown, and the result will be as satisfactory as could be gotten from the inexperienced dressmaker.

The New Style of Glazing.

Lead grooved to slip over the edges of bits of glass can be bought and not only makes possible home making of art glass, but introduces amateur tinkering as a fad. Have you an unsightly window with ugly outlook? Buy a lot of the little square colored glass; the vitreous varieties and bottle glass very cheap. Only a couple of simple tools are needed to adjust the squares into the lead strips, to cut the lead may be needed and to make the necessary putty. Through these last will pass the wires, cords or by which the squares are fastened together so they hang in a long ribbon. Several of these "ribbons" allowed to fall from a strip of moulding that is fast to the top of the window frame, and behold! the window is hidden by a glass curtain, for the like of which you can give hundreds of dollars. Of course, the house one won't be home made, and it may be made of that is more choice, though for that matter one can get glass as fine as she chooses to pay for.

One View of Christmas Shopping.

A little watching of sweet motherhood in the district will send one back to poetry to restore the illusions. Behold mamma intent on bargains! See

December 16, 1900.]

along, her small child gripped by the dress behind her. It's impotent paws with futile kicks, its head struck, its free arm circles wildly one mamma holds, twists limply. It is probably squealing piteous protest above the din of the struggle over the curb and drag to the kerb swinging in helplessly and grabbing in the shops, gripped to inactivity knees and jammed under the counter dimly and unheard. At the little head is below the line of glare through! all legs and blank children ground to pulp in the mothers' drag them? Thank goodness in literature, else one would be ahead.

A Field for Inexpensive Copying.

Now that there are so many beads on plain wood, a lot of new artistic nature. It is possible to induce a cabinet maker, to turn out looking pieces—stools, small tables, racks and dish racks. Then one can stain such bright green, red, dull the result will be right up to date. Green, if only half way well fitted, to harmonize with such furniture. An average woman to possess a brush and a few old jokes about women who took and daubed the whole house of style—therefore, expensive—piece of furniture. That is a box made of covered with brilliant burlap, nailed and further embellished with brass. These are counted very swaggers, and there for extra gowns and waists. They won't cost much; what the stages of finishing, and that can be done at

Hints in Beautifying.

A habit of rubbing a little cold cream, especially at the outer corner of the eye, keeps away wrinkles. A little moist with cold cream the throat fresh and firm. Brushing after washing will keep them from getting dry. After the morning bath turn the shoulders at the same time the rest of the body (the knees) to the right. The exercise easily and only do it a regular about it. It makes a twist positively will keep the waist curve. Breathe deeply enough all the time spread.

An Easy Trick o' the Trade.

Renaissance work is so stylish this important feature of home making of women who have spent hours over at home use or for a Christmas gift are to discover that their laboriously-made here, draw there; and get ruinously pieces bought in the stores at prices fully low wages for the needlewomen defect. Avoiding it is accomplished the trade than by special skill or carver. And the trick is as simple as a lot more of such expedients. After the whole pattern should be sewn paper—the ordinary heavier wrapping thing. Then when the work is done, paper, the piece should be carefully



ZIBELINE WAIST.

Many of the new wool waists are made of heavy materials and yet are stylish and becoming. This one of gray zibeline has a box pleat in front and one on each side. The bishop sleeves close with gold buttons.



CHIC CASHMERE WAIST.

Cashmere and many wool materials besides flannel have come to the front this season for separate waists. This stylish model in dahlia cashmere has a tucked front and is trimmed with white braid, outlined with gilt braid and with gilt buttons.



old that no helpful a trick should be behind. Even many of these stores that in this form of fancy work ignore its importance.

Close Draping the Rule.

Lace curtains should be not less than nowadays. The pair that once sufficed for a master, even if of very fine quality. It is the cost of the fine pair into two many grade; otherwise one will disclose the custom in curtain arrangements. Crispanners ought to be in for a and the men of the household have a bowed kick. They rarely have much

[December 10, 1900.]

nters.

off-and device. There for
more to the business who

hasn't worried herself about
over cutting the sleeves, into a
sleeve's come right. If it were
at the first attempt it is believed
suddenly taken out and put in
to it. If the latter defect is
swept with a common and
negative of clockwork. These
swept this trouble in an
third cutting in of the sleeve
fold around. "The little
said she at last, and let
that way with green-up, and
and has been turned over to a
and because of this difference
following this simple rule
the sleeve from an inch and
of the waist's under-arm seam
on the side of the waist of
sleeves given are, respectively
woman, it can be determined
sleeves generally from collar to
holder's gown, and the more
old be gotten from the higher.

the edges of bits of stain
not only makes possible
but introduces another
you an unsightly window
a lot of the little square
and bottle glass are
of simple tools are needed
lead strips, to cut the hole
the necessary perfection
on the wrist, cuffs or
fastened together so that
several of these "ribbons"
of mending that is found
frames, and behold! the
curtain, for the like of
of course, the longer
and it may be made of
for that matter one can
to pay for.

motherhood in the shop
to poetry to restore dispa
ment on bargains! She did

small child gripped by the wrist waving in the
arms. It's impotent fat legs punctuate the
gown with futile kicks, its head is pendant and panic
stroke, its free arm circles wildly, while the other, the
one which holds, twists limply in the shoulder socket.
It is probably squealing piteous protest, but that is not
noticeable above the din of the street. See the kid bump
over the curb and drag to the knees on the down slide,
helplessly and grabbing the mother's skirt.
In the shop, gripped to inactivity between its mother's
arms and jammed under the counter, the child bellows
fervently and unheard. At the shop windows its poor
head is below the line of glass. What a world it
sees through! All legs and blank wall. Why aren't small
children proud to pulp in the growls into which their
mother drags them? Thank goodness! gentle mother is
not in miniature, else one would dread to take walks
alone.

A Field for Inexpensive Copying.

Now that there are so many beautiful stains that take
on plain wood, a lot of new artistic effects are had in fur-
niture. It is possible to induce a carpenter, not a higher-
grade cabinet maker, to turn out some simple, solid-
looking pieces—stools, small tables, even chairs, or pipe
stools and dish racks. Then one can have all the fun of
coloring such bright green, red, dull brown or yellow, and
the work will be right up to date. The commonest wood
used, if only half way well fitted, are stained in colors
to harmonize with such furniture. And it is safe for the
average woman to possess a brush and a pot of stain. The
stain is about women who took on a frenzy of paint-
ing and finished the whole house are a libel! Another
piece—therefore, expensive—piece of furniture is the
cabinet. That is a box made a convenient seat height,
lined with brilliant burlap, nailed with brass-top tacks
and further embellished with brass handles and corners.
They are counted very swaggers, and they are fine recep-
tacles for extra gowns and waists. The box, to start with,
costs much; what the stores charge high for is the
finish and that can be done at home inexpensively.

How to Beautify.

A habit of rubbing a little cold cream about the eyes at
night, especially at the outer corners, is advised as a
method of keeping away wrinkles. Rubbing with fingers
a little moist with cold cream under the chin keeps
throat fresh and firm. Brushing out the eyebrows
after washing will keep them from growing dull and gray.
After the morning bath turn the shoulders to the left, and
at the same time the rest of the torso (not moving the
head or the knees) to the right. Then reverse this. Take
care to exercise easily and only do it a few times, but be
regular about it. It makes a twist at the waist that
will keep the waist curve unmenaced by fat.
Breathe deeply enough all the time to make the ribs
quiver.

A Easy Trick of the Trade.

Housework is so stylish this winter that it is an
important feature of home making of fancy work. Many
women who have spent hours over an elaborate piece for
New Year or for a Christmas gift are sorely disappointed
to discover that their laboriously-executed designs pull
loose, draw there; and get ruinously out of shape. Yet
they bought in the stores at prices that indicate dread-
fully low wages for the needlewomen are free from this
trick. Avoiding it is accomplished more by a trick of
the trade than by special skill or care on the part of the
maker. And the trick is as simple when once explained
as the more of such expedients. After the braid is basted
in the whole pattern should be sewn to a piece of stiff
paper—the ordinary heavier wrapping sorts are just the
thing. Then when the work is done, before removing the
paper, the piece should be carefully pressed. It seems



GOWN OF WHITE ILLUSION EMBROIDERED WITH BOW-KNOTS OF BRIGHT BEADS.

dow draperies, and the newest method of arranging these
shuts out more light than ever. The pair next the sash,
for a window of ordinary size, fills practically the entire
window space. Usually these cross each other and the
window diagonally. Then the other pair is draped much
as it would be were there no other curtains, but the tend-
ency is toward small openings. Men who make a business
of decorating fine rooms follow this method, so there's no
reason why the housewife shouldn't copy if she has the
curtains to do with.

PINS FOR SCOLDING LOCKS.

JEWELED GREYHOUNDS, FLYING HARES AND
SPRAYS OF FLOWERS ARE ALL USED.

By a Special Contributor.

Neck chains and back-hair brooches don't lose a bit of
their value in feminine eyes as time goes on. In the proper
process of modish evolution the round back-hair brooch has
been replaced by the long, narrow art nouveau clasp cut
from shell, or made of gold that is jewel studded or enameled.
A spray of exquisitely enameled flowers is a pretty
freak with which to tidily catch up and make fast the
rear wild hairs; a bejeweled dragon fly is another admired
motif, while a long, slender greyhound of diamonds, the
jeweled head of a hare set on a bar, or a rabbit stretching
his little topaz set legs as if flying for his life, are among



THREE OPERA BODICES.

all that so helpful a trick should be so generally over-
looked. Even many of those stores that instruct custom-
ers in this form of fancy work ignore it altogether, despite
its importance.

How to Hang the Rule.

Some curtains should be not less than four to the window
panels. The pair that once sufficed will no longer pass
muster, even if of very fine quality. Indeed, it is better
to put the cost of the fine pair into two pairs of an ordi-
nary grade; otherwise one will disclose that she isn't up
to date in curtain arrangements. Curtain dealers and
decorators ought to be in for a prosperous time,
and the men of the household have a chance for a re-
spected kick. They rarely have much patience with win-

the devices that make the rings of pearls and the circlets
of diamonds look very commonplace indeed.

A pin measuring two inches and a half in length is not
a bit overlong, just as chains that wind three times around
the neck and then reach in an easy loop to the waist line
have not a link to spare. There is a wholesale revival of
the quaint fine gold chains, punctuated with gold tassels,
that were worn in 1850 and 1860. Long strings of mummy
beads that may be from the once faultless throat of
Cleopatra, just as your capacity for credulity may decide,
are novel among the novelties, and pretty too, and over
from Venice they are sending some exquisite glass beads
to slip on chains.

It is a matter of no moment at all whether you hang
your watch or your change purse or your short-handled

lognons on the end of your chain. Minute bejeweled
watches are made to string on neck chains and hang free,
that is, not tucked into the front of the gown or made
fast to it in any way. It goes without saying that there
is no timekeeping intelligence behind the face of such a
watch; instead, the back of the bauble springs open when
pressure is brought to bear in the proper place, and a little
instrument is disclosed which is supposed to be able to
measure the force of the wearer's prevailing sensation. By
looking at the back of her neurometer a shopper can tell
whether her vitality is sufficient to permit her to continue
the fascinating pastime of measuring samples, or whether
she is played out entirely and needs a cup of tea at once.
Women who don't carry neurometers on their neck chains
have taken to wearing small enameled or jeweled stop
watches, which they use to time the runs of their auto-
mobiles. These last are called autometers and some of
them are decorated with winged wheels done in red enamel.

FASHION'S FLEMISH ROOM.

[Washington Times:] The oriental corner or den, called
variously Turkish, Moorish, Algerian and Persian, is grad-
ually palling upon our senses. We're tired of couches un-
tidy with cushions; we're tired of heavy tapestries, made,
possibly, in Chicago, and of illumination by means of an-
tique lamps which are palpably not five years old, but
which are offered to us as genuine.

Just an ordinary American corner is refreshing after
these, and the Dutch and Flemish furnishings which are
now creeping in are positive godsend.

For a Flemish room the woodwork should be Flemish
oak, stained or natural, with a wainscoting of this. The
walls above should be kalsomined a genuine brick red, or
wall coverings of blue or green denim or burlap may be
used. A beamed ceiling of a deep pumpkin shade is
proper with this combination. Sash curtains must be of
blue and orange denim or burlap, may be used. A beamed
ceiling of a deep pumpkin shade is proper with this com-
bination. Sash curtains must be of blue and orange Scotch
gingham, and the ornaments the handsome china of the
country.

Here's cheerfulness for you, and cleanliness. One al-
ways feels a little suspicious of the oriental corner, with
its dimlight, lest the maid has forgotten to dust it that
morning or some of the pillows "leak" feathers; but not
a grain of dust could lurk in the sunshiny Flemish corner
without being seen.

It's leaking pillows that make the cozy corner so far
from cozy sometimes.

To quote one man: "If I want to be really miserable;
if I feel that for my sins I should do penance, I go and
recline in the oriental corner that has cost my wife well
nigh \$200. There, stifled with draperies, choked with
feathers, my frame twisted to suit the artistic angles, I
repent at leisure my many misdoings. The bare cell of a
monastery would be comfort compared to this choky spot,
for I always emerge covered with down."

But this is only the opinion of a mere man, remember.
Women will probably continue to see beauty in poorly-
lighted, heavily-draped nooks as long as they live.

A MEMORIAL FOR MISS KINGSLEY.

[London Chronicle:] The desire has been very widely
expressed among Miss Kingsley's many friends and among
the still larger number of those who knew her by her work,
writes our Liverpool correspondent, to establish a per-
manent memorial to her. It is in a great measure owing
to Miss Kingsley's writings that so much interest has re-
cently been taken by the general public in West Africa,
and her researches into native customs and institutions are
unique. Liverpool, owing to its very large West African
interests, was constantly visited by Miss Kingsley. Im-
mediately after her death a movement was therefore set
on foot by those merchants to perpetuate her memory by
the construction of a small hospital for treating the numer-
ous cases of tropical diseases that are landed daily at that
port. It is intended that this hospital should be associ-
ated with the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

Others of Miss Kingsley's friends are anxious that a
memorial to her should also be associated with the special
study of native customs which was her first object and
occupied the greatest part of her time and energy, and they
suggest that this work should be carried on by the Kingsley
Society of West Africa, established to stimulate research,
and to collect from all the sources information concerning
West Africa. A representative gathering of Miss Kings-
ley's friends in London, Liverpool and Manchester recently
met in London to discuss the matter, and it was decided
that the memorial should include both the hospital and the
society, and that an appeal should be made to the public
for support to both. Contributions for the Mary Kings-
ley Memorial Hospital should be sent to A. H. Milne, B
so Exchange buildings, Liverpool, and for the Kingsley So-
ciety of West Africa to George Macmillan, St. Martin street,
Leicester Square, London.

WOMAN WHO RUNS A MEAT MARKET.

[Kansas City Journal:] One of the latest examples of
the independent woman is Miss D. E. Stevenson of Roch-
ester N. Y., who for the past three years has conducted
a high-class meat market in that city and made it pay.
She admits that it may seem rather unusual for a woman
to take up a business of this character, but at the same
time she likes the work, and by strict attention to the
wants of her customers she has gained a recognized posi-
tion.

Women in general, she says, seem to take to shop and
store work even when the labor is hard, with long hours
and little pay, and when, as in her case, the woman is her
own "boss," she is bound to make it a success. This ener-
getic lady does all her own cutting up, buying, selling—
in fact, everything that a man in similar business would
do—and is one of the busiest women alive. Aside from
the attractive novelty of a woman being in the meat busi-
ness, perhaps much is due to her imperturbable good
nature, for she says, "I have had a good fall trade and can
vouch for wearing a smile next spring, when a customer
sends back a chuck steak with word that it is tough." A
woman like that deserves to succeed; and certainly her
customers are to be envied.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS—

"Every Picture a work of Art."

IV—MEDALS—IV

note the opportunity to have

St. Paul

Severe Earthquake at Santiago.

4. Doings in the Lodges.

Questions of Law.

5. The Close of the Century.

Leading Events a Century Ago.

Monica...Coroner's Jury Investigates

the Whelan accident at Pasadena.

Preparations for Tournament of Roses.

PACIFIC COAST. Keswick boy

saves three children from flames.

that they are seriously in sympathy

with the O.R.T. strikers is superlatively

absurd.

Yardmaster Thomas Peters of Ne-

ton, in speaking with an Associa-

The Development of the Great Southwest.

IN THE FIELDS OF CAPITAL, INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

Compiled for The Times.

[The Times will be pleased to receive and publish in this department brief, plainly-written articles, giving trustworthy information regarding important developments in Southern California, and adjoining territory, such articles to be confined to actual work in operation, or about to begin, excluding rumors and contemplated enterprises.]

A Local Invention.

IN VIEW of elevator accidents which have occurred, a device in operation at the California Bank building, corner of Second and Broadway is of special interest. This arrangement makes it impossible to move the elevator cage until the door is firmly closed, and thereby completely eliminates the element of negligence on the part of the operator, as well as the passenger. Neither of these can do or get into any mischief. With such a device in successful operation, accidents of this nature must henceforth of necessity lack every excuse. Especially is this called for in our hotels and retail stores, which are crowded with women and children.

San Diego Mining Deal.

THE San Diego Union tells as follows about a big mining deal which is reported in the eastern part of San Diego county:

"A big mining deal, whereby Senator Jones of Nevada and ex-Senator Stephen W. Dorsey of State route fame will probably become purchasers of four rich mines in the eastern part of this county, paying from \$100,000 to \$125,000 therefor, is on the tapis and is very likely to be consummated. They have an option on the Mars, Venus, San George and Goshen gold quartz mines, in the Picacho district, at the above figures, and have till today to decide whether they will take the properties. Judging from recent reports that these two men are planning to put up a big cyanide plant and other machinery at the mines, it is evident that the sale will take place and that the property will pass into the hands of the Senators.

"These four mines belong to the estate of the late Dewitt C. Jayne, whose executors are Wilmore Anway, Dewitt J. Parkhurst and Charles E. Schultz. Last July the executors entered into an agreement to sell the mines to Charles R. Drake of Tucson, Ariz., and William S. Edwards of East Orange, N. J., the price to be paid being \$100,000 in cash, or \$125,000 in installments. The agreement was in the nature of an option and the date of its expiration was given as December 1, which is today. On November 14, the option was transferred to Senators Jones and Dorsey by Drake and Edwards, the former to have the same privileges as were accorded to the latter.

"The agreement gives the probable purchasers the right to enter upon and examine the mines, and to remove enough ore to test the same. If the offer of \$100,000 is accepted, the sum must be paid in cash on or before today, but if the purchasers elect to pay in installments, a gradually increasing portion is to be paid every three months. All payments are to be made to the Colonial Trust Company in New York City, where the deed to the property will be deposited in escrow.

"The Union stated yesterday that Senators Jones and Dorsey and other capitalists were on their way to Picacho to complete arrangements for the erection of a 1000-ton cyanide plant, and these plans indicate that the deal has undoubtedly been successful. A railroad is to be built from the mines to the mill, which is located on the river. The working of these properties will awaken interest in mining in the eastern part of this county."

East Side Canneries.

THE East Side News recently published the following information regarding the work of the East Side canneries during the past season:

"Owing to the failure of the fruit crop in this vicinity, the season was not a full nor an average one. The Stetson cannery worked an average of only about one hundred and fifty hands. The two canneries together, Stetson's and Taylor's, shipped from Hanford, Kings county, twenty-five carloads of fruit, nearly all peaches and pears, or about two hundred and seventy-five tons. They paid for the fruit an average of about \$15 a ton and the freight brought it to \$20, making it \$3500 to \$6000 for fruit shipped in.

"The labor account for the season was some \$8000; cans, \$15,000, for all used; solder, \$500; boxes, \$1200. The bank transactions have run \$10,000 to \$15,000 a month.

"The pack of apricots has been fair, but berries was very light. In fact, Mr. Stetson calls it the poorest fruit crop ever known in this section."

Los Alamitos Sugar Beets.

PROSPECTS are said to be excellent for a large crop of sugar beets at Los Alamitos next year. The Santa Ana Blade recently had the following:

"There are now 4000 acres of beet land that will surely raise a crop, as that area has received a thorough soaking from the flood water that came down from the hills during the recent rain, and so far as that portion of the beet lands in the district is concerned, it could not be in a more promising condition. Plowing is already under way and the farmers are feeling much encouraged. Another great good the flood has done the district is that gophers, ground squirrels, and other burrowing vermin, have been drowned out and it will be a year at least before another colony of the pests will be able to take up housekeeping again on the same ground.

"Should more rain fall, a still greater acreage will be

planted to beets than the amount already mentioned, and in any event the crop will probably give sufficient return to give the factory a longer run than it has had since it first started."

Lower California Copper.

REFERENCE was recently made to a big copper mining enterprise in Lower California. The following additional information regarding this enterprise is from the San Diego Sun of December 11:

"The steamer St. Denis, according to her schedule, was to sail tomorrow night for her long trip to Cedros Island. But this trip has been skipped and the steamer has been chartered to take a full cargo of freight to San Carlos, a point twenty miles south of San Quintin, the nearest landing to the new copper mine location made by Messrs. Benton, Burns, Ramsdale and other capitalists of the Northwest.

"The company, it will be remembered, 'denounced' several thousand acres of land supposed to contain copper ore, and is now preparing to spend thousands of dollars in developing the property.

"This great enterprise is in charge of C. B. Benton, and it has been learned that some of the wealthiest men of the Northwest are interested in the deal. Manager J. H. Packard of the Lower California Development Company is on the inside of the company and has made many trips from Ensenada of late in the interest of the company and the freight transportation. From the present outlook there seems to be no doubt that the C. B. Benton, who represents the company, has very substantial backing, and that the development of the property will be conducted on a large scale.

"About a week ago several teams and men were sent to San Carlos from Ensenada to be in readiness to take the freight carried by the St. Denis from the landing, a short distance, to the copper ledges.

"Last Tuesday the schooner Freia, in charge of Capt. Burk, left here with seventeen tons of giant powder. The schooner went from here to Ensenada for orders, and was sent on down to San Carlos to discharge the powder, which will be used in the new mines.

"This morning there were tons of freight brought to the Santa Fe wharf from local merchants, consigned to C. B. Benton, representing the new company. The freight arriving will fill the steamer, and the enormous quantity indicates that the company means business on a large scale. One consignment was a carload of steel, enough to make 800 drills. There were also ten large anvils, ten tons of potatoes, one ton of onions, eighteen tons of hay, eight tons of grain, 12,000 feet of lumber, four tons of corn, ten cases of tobacco, and a large amount of picks, shovels and general merchandise. The whole cargo will be taken to San Carlos, and there discharged to lighters. Twenty men will be taken from here and forty more from Ensenada to unload freight and start work on the mines. At Ensenada a large surf boat will be placed on a lighter and taken in tow by the St. Denis for San Carlos. It will be used to lighten the freight from the steamer to the beach.

"It has also been learned that the company contemplates putting up a large smelter on the property, and will spend fully \$500,000 in the development of the enterprise.

"It is conceded to be the biggest mining deal ever undertaken on the peninsula.

"This first shipment indicates the big benefits which will come to San Diego in the forwarding of supplies and mining material."

Lake Hemet Water.

IMPORTANT improvements are being made in the Lake Hemet water system. The Riverside Press of recent date had the following:

"Heretofore the West Hemet Irrigation Association received its water through the pressure pipe system of the Lak Hemet Water Company. As the large pressure pipe line was designed primarily for other purposes, such as running the dynamo for the electric lights, and furnishing domestic and irrigating water for the town of Hemet, Mr. Whittier concluded to lay a new pipe line. Last week teams were busy for several days hauling the large thirteen-inch iron pipe, that had been dipped in asphaltum. This pipe will connect the flume line east of town and extend along Florida avenue to the western border of Hemet, where it will connect with the flume line of the West Hemet Irrigation Association.

"The above plan is used to carry water through the town because it is the policy of the Lake Hemet Water Company to use pipes in preference to flumes or cement ditches within the town limits.

"In future the West Hemet irrigators will get their water through the new conduit. In case of accident, the pressure pipe line will also be available.

"At the beginning of the week the water in Lake Hemet stood at the fifty-four-foot level, having risen twenty-one feet.

"When the storm started, the water stood at the thirty-three-foot level. It is the best record for November in the history of the Hemet tract. The water is slowly rising."

Oxnard.

THE Oxnard Courier has issued its second annual best-sugar edition, containing a number of illustrations. One of these shows a view of Oxnard in March, 1898, consisting of a couple of small frame stores and a frame residence, a great contrast to the flourishing Oxnard of today. In regard to the growth of Oxnard during the past year the Courier says:

"Since the first annual sugar beet edition of the Courier, a space of a little more than a year's time, the town of Oxnard has made many advances in growth and influence, which have, however, been made so steadily and uniformly that the people have hardly been aware of them.

Important changes have been made in the line of building, both of a public and a private character.

"In the northern part of the town stands a public building, which is equalled by no other in the city either for convenience or capacity, a wonderful contribution to the broad-minded citizens of Oxnard.

"On the north side of the park is the new brick bank building, an ornament and a credit to the town, and a sign of the permanent character of the buildings in the town.

"At the corner of Sixth and C streets stands the church building established, that of the Methodist Episcopal people, and brought on wheels from El Paso street stands the Baptist structure, completed but a time after the other, and a building representing the energy of Rev. Peter Grant. On Catalina street, south of the Methodist Church, is that of the Lutheran denomination, which has just been completed. Little too late to receive a cut space in this town.

"Besides the public buildings that have sprung up, a large number of costly and handsome private residences, Dr. A. Maulhardt, H. W. Witman, Prof. R. R. Jay Spence, A. L. Fry and H. Lippmann have beautiful homes on C street. Many others have different parts of town, and many have made arrangements for future dwellings, important among which is the parsonage to be erected by the members of the Episcopal Church for their pastor and his family. The old Fraternity Hall on B street, Parish & Co. have erected a new building, the lower part of which is used for a store, and the upper story for a lodge.

"Besides its improvement in buildings Oxnard has in a large number of eminent professional men, physicians, attorneys and dentists have come to the town.

"The business interests have also expanded along the other lines, and considering the dryness of the seasons, have advanced wonderfully. The town is taking sanitary measures, through its private citizens, on instructions of its physicians and others, and the one of the healthiest to be found anywhere in the try."

San Gabriel Cañon Dam.

GO. NEWMAN, the engineer in charge of the construction of the submerged dam in the San Gabriel Cañon, reports that the dam is finished and is a pronounced success. The reservoir is rapidly filling with water.

Mr. Newman undertook the construction of this dam it had been tried and abandoned by two engineers, who said the plan was impracticable. Mr. Newman is a constructive engineer of long and varied experience. It was he who planned and constructed the splendid water system, and he has been engaged in many other large irrigation works.

Mr. Newman says the bottom of the San Gabriel is seventy-three feet below the bed of the river, and the foundation was being laid, the workmen had a hand-to-hand fight with a raging torrent of water.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS FROM THE NOSE.

[Mariana Wheeler in Harper's Bazar:] Very young children have the bad habit of pushing their stances, as shoe buttons, beans, or peas, into the nostrils. A simple way to remove an object from the nostril is to compress the opposite side and make the child's nose violently. If he will not do this, induce him by tickling the nostrils with a feather, blade of grass, or some fluffy substance. If this, too, is not successful, a little pepper or snuff should be used. A hard nose probably remove the obstruction, but always compress the opposite side of nose compressed. If the trouble is in the ear, it is a little more serious and the object must be removed. Insects, bugs, beads, or small pebbles forced out by gently syringing the ear with warm water or by pouring in a few drops of oil or glycerin. The object be large and so tightly wedged in that it cannot be easily removed with the fingers, do not tamper with it but take the child to a good aurist. If the object is a pea or bean, it is better not to use a syringe, as it will cause it to swell. An old and excellent way to move these obstructions is to dip a camel's-hair or small stick which has been tapered off to a point in stout glue; attach this to the offending body of the glue to harden, then gently draw it out.

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

[Edward Bok in the December Ladies' Home Journal:] If instead of 'overloading' our own children with gifts on Christmas, we would give them less and have them share some of the gifts that would otherwise be lost, we would teach a very useful and noble lesson to our little ones. The real enjoyment of any gift comes from sharing it with some one. Please do not confine to ourselves simply make us selfish. One of the last things which Christ did on earth was to gather His disciples around Him and to partake with Him of the bounty of His table. This single act He taught mankind one of its greatest lessons. Our children cannot be taught too early to share the pleasures of their pleasures, especially when circumstances have made less fortunate in the pleasures of the world. In this way we shall make the Christmases of our own children, which we share them, and at the same time make others happy. After all, one of the most beautiful and satisfying pleasures in life that we can experience. No child quite reaches it. The happy sparkle in the eye from the hand that is held out to others.

[December 16, 1900.]

CARE OF THE

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE

Compiled for

A Chicago Doctor on the Heart.

IF THE theory advanced by the instructor of materia medica at the College of Chicago, is correct, the most important organ of the human body is the heart. The cause of all these ills that flesh is heir to, consumption, insanity, monia, typhoid fever, diphtheria, nervousity and hysteria are caused by a diseased heart. He believes that to cure these is the primary cause of the treatment of these diseases which at present he merely considers symptoms of the heart, and he strongly advocates the healthy condition of the latter as the basis of all health. Dr. Baker believes that a weak heart does no good as long as a weak and insufficient amount of organs or parts of the body to matter and build up fresh, strong matter by the disease.

Mosquitoes and Malaria.

AS READERS of this department know, there has of late been a physician in regard to the question of yellow fever and other diseases. Several months ago The Times published an interview with Dr. Carl Schwalbe, a physician who has had wide experience of the tropics. Dr. Schwalbe is the theory of infection by mosquitoes, a pamphlet on the subject in the following communication from a physician takes the other side of the matter.

Considering the frequency with which there have been upsets in the past, it is jumping at conclusions about such diseases.

"The British Colonial Office in Malta has been the truth of the mosquito theory, the practical application of it under circumstances in malarious regions have acted on this experiment, Dr. Luigi Sanfelice of the London School of Tropical Medicine, lived from June to October in the Kingdom of Italy's Calabria, at the mouth of the Tiber. It was there that he found the malarial fever, and with it insect life.

"The experiments lived in a room with wire screens indoors and windows with mosquito nets were made.

"During the day all walked freely about, and at night they were careful to be indoors from sunset to sunrise. The experiment was completely successful. The termination of the experiment was the Medical Officer of Health for Malta, who had been fed on the malarial fever in Rome. Young Manson, who had been in a malarious country for years, allowed himself to be bitten by the mosquito, and he suffered from the infection of double tertian type, and his examination showed the presence of malarial blood.

"A similar experiment was carried out in New York, and six days after the bite, signs of malarial infection were observed. The malarial problem is not yet solved. Experiments certainly afford very much of the theory that makes mosquitoes the carriers of the poison to the human body. For the formula, 'no mosquito, no malaria,' the whole truth of the matter, it may be taken as a guiding principle.

FEVER OF BRAN. For LATE years there has been something of a sentiment among physicians and health reformers, who have a very strong argument in favor of bran from Prof. Herbert W. Hart. One particular hobby is food reform. Prof. Hart, published in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle, following glowing language in regard to the healthfulness of bran. He says that it may be derived from the consumption of bran. Between those who advocate the use of bran and the fruitarians, who avoid the use of bran, there is certainly a wide gulf. Dr. Hart is quoted as saying:

"While the population of this country has increased, insanity has increased 300 per cent. It is traceable to unwholesome food. The most of every home that it has its own mill, or whole wheat flour ground. I have seen millers and bakers of this country. They are in deteriorating the grain so that it is well. They have here reached the g

CARE OF THE BODY.

VALUABLE SUGGESTIONS FOR ACQUIRING AND PRESERVING HEALTH.

Compiled for The Times.

A Chicago Doctor on the Heart.

THE theory advanced by Dr. F. W. Baker, instructor of materia medica at the Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago, is correct, the heart is, indeed, the most important organ of the human body, and the primary cause of all these ills that flesh is heir to. According to his theory, consumption, insanity, rheumatism, pneumonia, typhoid fever, diphtheria, scarlet fever, dyspepsia, nervousness and hysteria are caused by the defective circulation of blood, due to a diseased condition of the heart.

He believes that to cure these diseases the heart, which is the primary cause of the trouble, must be treated. All these diseases which at present are mostly treated locally, he considers symptoms of an abnormal condition of the heart, and he strongly advocates restoration of the healthy condition of the latter and let the symptoms take care of themselves. Dr. Baker believes local treatment of these diseases is no good as long as a faulty heart is sending a weak and insufficient amount of blood to the diseased organs or parts of the body to take away the decaying matter and build up fresh, strong tissue in place of that wasted by the disease.

Angina and Malaria.

READERS of this department of The Times are aware, there has of late been a lively discussion among physicians as to whether malaria, angina and other diseases are spread by mosquitoes. Several months ago The Times published in this department an interview with Dr. Carl Schwalbe of this city, a physician who has had wide experience in the malarial regions of the tropics. Dr. Schwalbe is strongly opposed to the theory of infection by mosquitoes, and has published a pamphlet on the subject in Germany.

The following communication from another Los Angeles physician takes the other side of the question. As this is a difficult, "the malarial problem is not yet solved." Considering the frequency with which medical theories are upset in the past, it is well to go slow in coming to conclusions about such ideas of the cause of disease.

The British Colonial Office in May, 1900, undertook to test the truth of the mosquito theory of malaria by a practical application of it under conditions such as dwell in malarious regions have actually to face. To carry out this experiment, Dr. Luigi Sanborn and Dr. G. C. Low of the London School of Tropical Medicine, with two male students, lived from June to October 25 in the Roman Campagna, in the King of Italy's hunting ground, near Rome, at the mouth of the Tiber. It is water-logged and teems with insect life.

The experimenters lived in a wooden house, provided with wire screens indoors and windows, and by way of protection, mosquito nets were placed around their beds.

During the day all walked freely about the country, but were careful to be indoors from sunset to sunrise.

The experiment was completely successful. A week after the termination of the experiment, Prof. Celli, Dr. Celli (Medical Officer of Health for Rome,) and others visited the hut and found the occupants all well and strong in marked contrast to the residents in the neighborhood, whose faces had the malarial cachexia engraven upon them, and whose movements were of the most languid character.

While this experiment was going on, Prof. Bastianelli visited Dr. Manson of London a consignment of mosquitoes, which had been fed on the blood of a sufferer from malaria in Rome. Young Manson, aged 23, who has been in a malarious country since he was 3 years old, showed himself to be bitten by these insects and shortly thereafter he suffered from well-marked malarial fever of double tertian type, and microscopical examination showed the presence of numerous parasites in the blood.

A similar experiment was carried out at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and six days after the healthy young man who was bitten by malarial infection began to appear.

The malarial problem is not yet entirely solved, but the experiments certainly afford very strong confirmation of the theory that makes mosquitoes chiefly responsible for the conveyance of the poison to man. It is clear from the formula, "no mosquito, no malaria," does not tell the whole truth of the matter, it may, for practical purposes, be taken as a guiding principle.

How of Bran.

LATE years there has been something of a revolution among physicians and hygienists against the use of the bran of wheat in bread making. On the one hand, we have a very strong argument in favor of the use of bran, published in the Brooklyn Eagle, by Dr. F. W. Hart, published in the Brooklyn Eagle, he uses the following glowing language in regard to the benefits of bran: "Bran is derived from the consumption of the entire wheat grain. Between those who advocate the use of the whole grain and the fruitarians, who avoid the use of grains altogether, there is certainly a wide gulf. Here is what Mr. Hart has to say: 'The population of this country has increased 100 per cent, in 50 years, and insanity has increased 300 per cent, which is due to the use of unwholesome bread. I propose in the future to have every home that it have its own mill, for there is no whole wheat flour ground. I have no faith in the millers or bakers of this country. The millers will be in the process of deteriorating the grain so that the flour will be worthless. They have here reached the greatest facility

in refining flour and take all the good out of it to make a salable article. This process of milling removes the germ of the wheat, the phosphates and lime, so necessary to form the bones and teeth of growing children. It removes all the silica, which is also necessary for the teeth.

"The great Dante of France said: 'The destiny of nations depends more on the bread they eat than any other article of food, and he went so far as to place good bread before education, for the reason that the education of the child depends on body and brain, for which a normally-constituted bread is the best nourishment. Absence of lime in the daily bread is the primary cause of the delicate offspring of the present generation.

"The food of today consists of flour made from deteriorated grain, compounded with sugar and fat. I would bring about the evolution of the race by the evolution of food, and make it simpler. The brains of children are insufficiently nourished by being deprived of phosphates. We ought to go back at least 150 years, before flour was bolted. In the West, bran is sold for fuel at the rate of \$2.50 a ton, while people buy medicine at the rate of \$10,000 a ton, and the brain is what they need.

"I claim that the mudlage of bran is soothing to the human stomach. There are no whole-wheat flours. The so-called whole-wheat flours have about two-thirds of the bran taken out. Even the breakfast foods are deteriorated. My opinion is that had the millers continued to mill the flour and bakers to bake it as Sylvester Graham advocated, the population of this country might have been two or three hundred millions of men and women capable of enjoying life as it should be enjoyed, instead of 70,000,000, two-thirds of whom are dyspeptic, ill-conditioned and incapable of knowing how to enjoy life, the prey of priest craft, legal craft and medical craft. Seventy thousand of the latter are living by prescribing drugs and tricky notions that would die out with the saloons and the dentists if people's bodies and brains were nourished with the bread that Christ ate, blessed and prayed over, the bread that enabled Rome to conquer the world, the bread that the immortal Shakespeare ate, made by his mother, from wheat flour which was ground at Sir William Lucy's mill.

"Defective sight, which is becoming daily more prevalent, together with numerous ailments of the senses, have been traced to the abnormality of our daily food, the most abnormal of which is the bread, pastry and pie which is so extensively eaten by the working class, who need more nourishing food, containing the brain and nerve-forming phosphates, to replenish the wastes of the system."

Prof. Hart says that by the daily use of normally-constituted bread and pastry made from scientifically-milled flour, the physical and mental energies are doubled and quadrupled in a month.

All physical and mental defects can be traced to the abnormality of the food we eat, according to him. Prof. Hart is painfully impressed with the great number of young persons wearing glasses, especially young children, the primary cause of which, he says, can be traced to the lack of the optic nerve-forming material that is extracted from wheat flour, not so much for making it white as to make it keep, and this is done at the expense of the natural development of the physical and mental organs of the rising generation, and it is practically impossible for children to thrive and be fitted to fight successfully the battle of life so long as the worthless and abominable white loaf is not banished from the table.

He was asked why physicians generally did advocate the use of bread made in the way he proposes and replied that out of 70,000 doctors only a few hundred were honest enough to prefer the health of the public to their fees. He has been commended by Dr. Welch, the medical specialist of Manhattan; by Prof. Fowler, the physiologist, and by many notables abroad, like the Duke of Cambridge. He is ready to give his time to the reform, as he did in England, free of charge, and can be reached by addressing him at No. 141 Broadway, Manhattan. Dr. Welch has written him as follows:

"I am glad you are sufficiently a humanitarian to preach and teach these principles to the American people, for the want of which the American people have become a nation of dyspeptics."

The professor founded the Food Reform Association of London.

New Method of Diagnosis.

MEDICAL circles throughout Europe are much interested in a discovery which Dr. H. Baraduc, the eminent Parisian scientist, has just made and which, it is claimed, will in future render it quite easy for physicians to diagnose several, if not indeed all, diseases. A dispatch from Paris to the New York Journal says:

"Dr. Baraduc explained his discovery at a recent meeting of physicians and psychologists, which was held here, and since then there has been much discussion in regard to it, some claiming that it is quite as important as the Roentgen rays, while others maintain that its sphere of usefulness will be much more limited, though even they admit that as a factor toward the correct diagnosis of disease it is bound to prove of great service.

"Nine years ago Dr. Baraduc invented the biometer, an instrument by which vital force in the form of vibrations may be measured. He has now discovered that these vibrations cannot only be measured, but that their effect on the human body and mind can also readily be ascertained.

"Man, according to him, consists of three elements—matter, force and spirit—of which force is mainly manifested by means of vibrations, which are both physical and physical, or, in other words, emanate from the mind as well as from the body.

"What he calls 'a double vibration' is thus produced, and this, he says, can be easily registered by means of the two hands, the right hand showing the physical, or animal, vitality, and the left the physical, or mental, vitality."

An Elevator Disease.

MODERN improvements are being charged with many new forms of disease, which were undreamed of by our forefathers. One of the latest novelties in this line is what is claimed to be the "elevator disease." The following on this subject is from the London News. In England, it should be remembered, they call the elevator a "lift."

land, it should be remembered, they call the elevator a "lift."

"It looks as though people with weak hearts had, after all, better climb ten flights of stairs than effect the ascent by means of the lift. This convenient institution is becoming ubiquitous. We soar up to the topmost story of the sky-scraping flat, we descend through geological strata to the two-penny tube by its assistance. We thought we were thereby saving our vital energies and lengthening our lives. The doctors seem to hold another opinion. Lift attendants have died sudden deaths; people with weak hearts have noticed ominous sensations when in the elevator. We are told the sudden transition from the heavier air at the foot to the lighter air at the top is extremely trying to the constitution. Even millionaires and bishops and aldermen are now voluntarily tramping up stairs and avoiding the swifter but insidious route. In fact, a new disease has swung into our ken, 'liftman's heart.' We have all of us been risking this malady without knowing it. It is true most people have experienced the singular sensation of internal collapse when the lift floor sinks beneath the feet, but none of us suspected the results might be so serious. Every new notion for health and comfort seems to bring its particular Nemesis."

Typhoid and Animals.

A BALTIMORE expert has decided that the cat and dog do not transmit typhoid fever germs, a question in which medical men have long been interested. A Baltimore correspondent of the Washington Times says:

"Prof. William Royal Stokes, city bacteriologist and professor of pathology, University of Maryland, has just completed many experiments at the suggestion of Dr. John S. Fulton, Secretary of the State Board of Health, which prove that neither the dog nor cat, horses nor cows, pigs nor mice, nor any domestic animals can transmit typhoid fever to man.

"This discovery, it is said, is a most important one to the medical world, for it at once does away with any suspicion directed toward these animals and directs attention to the real sources of the typhoid bacilli.

"The occurrence of many typhoid cases in an isolated farming community is not entirely explainable by the wells which supply it. For the typhoid bacilli could not very easily penetrate many depths of soil to enter the well, because the soil acts as a filter and no bacteria are found below six or eight feet. The possibility of infection in the wells from the bodies of animals seemed to many medical and lay minds a ready explanation of the direct contamination of the water.

"Dr. Fulton and Dr. Stokes, however, were not satisfied with this explanation, and these important experiments were consequently undertaken with the result of setting aside theories which had held the minds of medical men for years.

"It was found that when typhoid bacilli were fed to dogs, cats, pigs, calves and others in quantities so large that they ought to kill an elephant or a regiment of men, the animals were not in the least disturbed, nor did they suffer illness of any kind.

"Anthrax, rabies, glanders, smallpox, plague, malaria, consumption, and many diseases have been proved to be easily transmitted from animals to man, but typhoid Dr. Stokes proved not thus transmissible.

"The manner in which these experiments were carried on is as follows: The typhoid bacilli of the most virulent form were obtained by Dr. Stokes from patients suffering with the most malignant form of typhoid fever, and the bacilli were then placed on gelatin and put in an incubator and allowed to grow in such a manner that they would not infect anything or anybody. Eight of such 'colonies,' as they are called, were grown.

"Two chickens, two white rats, and a six-weeks-old calf were then taken. A flask with two quarts of bouillon was then inoculated with typhoid bacilli, and after the typhoid germs had grown in it for two days, one-half of the bouillon was fed to the calf in its milk and the other half was mixed with grain and given to the chickens and rats. The animals were fed in different cages. They were fed on this much-infected material every day for two weeks. Cultures were also taken from the animals every day, but no colonies of typhoid bacilli were ever re-obtained from them. They seemed to digest them as easily as a child digests common candy.

"The next set of experiments was performed in a similar manner with larger quantities of typhoid bacilli for a month upon a pig. At the end of the month not one typhoid bacillus was found and all of the animals were well and hearty.

"Two rabbits, two guinea pigs, and a young pig were subjected to even more severe tests with this bacillus, so malignant to human beings, but so harmless to animals; these, too, remained perfectly healthy and digested all of the typhoid bacteria.

"Dr. Stokes concludes from these experiments that the typhoid bacillus cannot maintain its struggle for existence in the intestines of any of the domestic animals experimented upon."

Death from Eating Coffee.

THOSE who claim that coffee is an injurious beverage will find support for their theory in an event which recently occurred in Indiana. An exchange states that Mrs. Anthony Daggett of Marion, Ind., died the other day from eating roasted coffee. She commenced about two years ago to eat a few grains every time she went to the kitchen cabinet, in which the coffee was kept. The habit grew on her until she was eating a cupful of the beans every day. She stated before she died that she knew the coffee was killing her, but her appetite was so ravenous that she could not resist it. She died in great agony.

A QUEER COINCIDENCE.

[London Chronicle:] Coulson Kernahan, whose latest novel is appearing in serial form, is the most recent victim of the long arm of coincidence. The opening scenes of the story took place at a house in a certain square at Dalston, the number and name of which the author regarded as fictitious; but the editor of the paper in which the story is appearing has received an indignant letter from a solicitor, writing on behalf of a client who resides at that identical address and objects to having it associated with murder and other crimes. Novelists should include a directory in their works of reference.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

"Every Picture a Work of Art."

IT—MEDALS—IT

Not miss the opportunity to have

Severe Earthquake at Santiago.

4. Doings in the Lodges.

Questions of Law.

5. The Close of the Century.

Leading Events a Century Ago.

Monica...Coroner's Jury Investigates

the Whelan accident at Pasadena.

Preparations for Tournament of Roses.

PACIFIC COAST. Kewick boy

saves three children from flames.

that they are seriously in sympathy

with the O.R.T. strikers is superlatively

absurd."

Yardmaster Thomas Peters of

ton in speaking with

A TUB OF SAND. ITS PLANT AND ANIMAL GUESTS AND THEIR PECULIARITIES.

By a Special Contributor.

"SE suah gwine t' throw out dat dirt, dis day, honey. I 'clar, I done forgot all 'bout dat tub."

As "Aunt Linnie" had forgotten this task for nearly six months I laughed, but Sue scolded because of the carelessness which she denominated shiftlessness. Once the tub had been the home of a handsome clump of Dicentra—the real old-fashioned Bleeding Heart, such as grandmother always had; but it had died, as many of our northern flowers do when transplanted to the sub-tropics, not liking the change of climate and soil. Our negro servant had mastered the "mañana" trait, for which her race should be as noted as the Cubans, and her habit of procrastination had in this case brought me an unexpected pleasure, one that I was loath to leave behind on this moving-day.

As Sue's indignation glanced harmlessly from "Aunt Linnie," it lighted on me, and she expressed vehement opinions of those who drop pen and paper to rush after interesting plants, bugs and lizards.

Because I was very homesick and feared the tears would overflow, I joked and continued to look for the chameleon. How I should miss him! Such a companion as he had been in the long weeks of that first lonesome summer in Florida! Would he be as friendly with the next tenant? And that tub of dirt, containing not one thing worth taking, yet so hard to leave behind.

Months before, I had ordered it removed, but days passed and at length I noticed that a leaf from the life-plant was taking root in it, so I did not remind my merry-hearted servant of her neglected duty. This species of air plant has a leaf not unlike those of the "ever-lasting," from which New England children are wont to "blow toads," though this leaf will not puff up in that surprising way, and grows much larger.

The little "Crackers" find pleasure in them, nevertheless, and confiscate many a haipin with which to fasten them loosely to the wall in some shady nook. Weeks pass and the proliferous leaf continues green, until at length it produces tiny buds along the margin, at the extremities of each primary vein, but never at the end of the mid-rib. Then the mother leaf, which has gradually given her life to the little buds, shrivels and dies; but each bud will make a new plant, if provided with nourishment.

The leaf which had attracted my attention had been thus pinned to the wall, but a sudden breeze—such as accompanies the cheery showers of the rainy season—had blown it to the tub, and, its tenacity of life being encouraging to an invalid, it had been allowed to grow unmolested. At the end of five months one of the baby buds had become a sturdy bush, covered with balloon-like blossoms that reminded one of dainty Chinese lanterns, and was a favorite resting place for our pet chameleon.

Half tempted to capture the curious creature, I stooped for a last look. Yes, there he was, half raised on the little legs which enable him to run so rapidly, with no hint of the snakish wriggle of his cousins of the lizard family. We had long been friends, so he watched my approach without fear, rolling one large eye toward me and the other backward for a look at a busy mud-dauber which was building its cigar-shaped nest on the side of the tub. Rather startling is this ability to move the eyes independently, but one soon becomes accustomed to that as to his other peculiarities.

Master Chameleon had evidently been away from home, for his body was a yellowish-brown, though the tip of his tail and his feet were fast regaining their normal tinge of bluish-gray. I sat on the ground to watch this interesting process, for—though the stories of his power to change color have been grossly exaggerated—within a limited range of colors, chiefly greens, browns and yellows, he does assume the hue of that upon which he rests, usually taking about fifteen minutes to make an entire change of costume.

While waiting for him to don his every-day garment, I tossed him some fine crumbs, for the pleasure of watching his worm-like tongue dart out with lightning rapidity and catch them on its gluey end. He evinced his satisfaction by so filling his lungs that his whole body grew plump, again and again swelling out the thin sack beneath his chin, until its pinkish transparency seemed on the point of bursting and his whole body was illuminated with an internal light. Then, puffing the tiny sack to the size of a marble, he gave me a merry glance from the hole in the center of his circular eyelid and glided away. I stretched forth my hand, for he fearfully allowed any of us to catch him, and he grasped the tip of my little finger with the five toes of his hand-like feet. I accepted this as a farewell, and let him slip from sight, wondering whether he would miss his daily portion of bread crumbs, whether he would contentedly play about until he died with age, or whether some rowdyish chameleon would taunt him until he entered into one of the fights in which I had so often seen him engaged, and end his career by a puncture of the dainty air-sack.

While thus busied with thought, my arm had almost come in contact with a large black spider, which had for two weeks stood guard on the inner side of the tub and, unable to overcome my repulsion for the hairy-legged insect, I withdrew my hand so suddenly that it struck against a wild sensitive plant, which grew near the life-plant. This little vegetable sister is we've named, and Dame Nature has provided her with an odd faculty. Tickle her where the mid-rib joins the leaflets of the compound leaf, and each little leaflet will raise and fold with its opposite, the pair closing as when they go to sleep at night. Touch the swelling where the petiole joins the stem, and the entire cluster of leaves will droop, so that

the plant looks too wilted to be tempting to any enemy which would otherwise eat it. But if you continue to disturb the plant, it will open up, as if surprised at being bothered, or tired of "playing possum." It not only closes when touched and at night, but also when too bright a light falls upon it, as human children shut their eyes from the glare of the sun. I sometimes imagined that this particular plant was afraid of old "Aunt Linnie," for though it paid no attention to the presence of white folk, unless actually touched, it always closed at her approach, without contact. More prosaic folk suggested that her heavy step jarred it, but I am still more than half inclined to believe that in some way her magnetism was offensive to it.

While it awakened from the nap into which I had thrown it, I watched a red ladybird cross the tub, running up each stalk on her journey, despite her apparent haste. The temptation to frighten her and watch her draw up her legs was counteracted by the memory of the disagreeable odor of the yellow fluid which she emits when startled. Besides, there was a sand wasp dragging a black beetle as large as herself, and I was interested in this feat of engineering.

For a time she struggled bravely, backing along without regard to obstructions, over shells and through hollows, pulling her victim after her. Then she seemed discouraged and forsook the task, rapidly scurrying out of sight. I wondered whether the beetle was really dead, for these wasps sting insects into insensibility, then store them in the nest in which they deposit their eggs, where the poor beetles continue in a faint until the footless grubs hatch from the eggs and feed upon the fresh meat thus provided by their thoughtful mothers.

That this particular scarabaeus might have a better chance to escape, should it revive, I turned it over, and then idly poked the gray sand, which is so rich in phosphate, though it looks impoverished to the northern eye. Another beetle, which had hitherto been hidden away, rushed wildly about the tub, until it found the shelter of a palmate leaf of the castor-oil plant, beneath which it thrust the fore part of its body and then stood still with ostrich-like security.

Continuing my search beneath the surface, I disturbed a colony of ants, which valiantly sought to rescue the helpless pupae of the household; liberated a centipede; and upturned several seeds that were waiting for moisture to burst open their doors and let the tiny plantlets peep out. One of these—a shining gray, mottled with red—I knew to be a castor bean, and put in my pocket, being thus indebted to an earthworm, which had dragged it below the surface, for the possibility of some day sitting beneath an immense tree with leaves two feet in diameter.

Meanwhile, the wasp had returned to her toil, and I found that, like a wise soldier, she had simply reconnoitered. Again and again did she thus disappear, but always returned to the work which she had mapped out, and—after fifty minutes' hard labor—finally succeeded in dragging her burden the remaining two feet to the side of the tub. Patient little heathen!

With a glance at the cocoons on a spear of lemon grass, I rose to my feet. How teeming with life was that tub of earth; and what pleasure awaits nature lovers in that future time, when mankind has developed sight, hearing and touch until they are as sensitive as those of the animals, so that he will not overlook the many things which escape my crasser senses. Perhaps, if I understood her language, the quiet spider on the tub could have revealed many secrets that I did not suspect. But, because of my ignorance, she could only teach me the lesson of patience—perfect patience, content to be born without the power to spin homes, such as are occupied by her less repugnant relatives; content to occupy the ugly body, with no wish to be a dainty "daddy-long-legs," instead of a tarantula-like thing which she is; in short, content to do her duty in the place where the One Life placed her, which duty, at that moment, consisted in guarding a satiny-white egg-sack about as large as a nickel.

Knowing that this sack must contain a score of squirming mites that would each one day be six inches in diameter and as unpleasant to others as this mother had been to me, whenever I became too intimate with her, I pondered whether it would not be better to exterminate the family. As it was an unpleasant task, I procrastinated until a mocking bird called from the rail of the porch and assured me that he could be trusted to attend to all such work, so I resigned in his favor.

As I stepped away, the friendly little songster darted toward the tub, for long experience had taught him that Master Chameleon usually left part of his meal. With lively gesticulations he alighted on the rim, pecked daintily a few moments, started away, flew about in rapid circles, then returned to his perch on the porch and poured forth his overcharging melody, in benison to the setting sun and myself.

The sudden southern twilight descended, and it became too dark for me to distinguish the plain plumage which covered his graceful form, or his loosely-constructed nest of sticks and grass, in which I knew there were three pale bluish-green eggs, splashed with brownish-yellow. While I drifted into slumber, that glorious song re-echoed in my brain, as it does now. Well would I like to see the mischievous scamp, yet, like the gentle chameleon, he has his ugly spells and likes to fight. Floridians maintain that these quarrels, which only occur in the autumn, are due to the fact that the mocking birds, who so love their home that they constantly reside there, attack their returning migratory brothers. Perhaps these more cosmopolitan birds have contracted the snobbish "when I visited So-and-So" habit, in which case it is no wonder that they exasperate their relatives.

WENONAH STEVENS ABBOTT.

[Omaha Bee:] As a general rule when a corner forces up the price of any product the stock in sight has passed out of the control of the producers. The egg corner is no exception—the hen is short and the storage houses have all the fruit.



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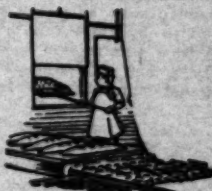
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VIOLETS VS. ROSES

MANY POINTS IN FAVOR OF
FRAGRANT AND BEAUTIFUL

[New York Sun:] This promise violet. For ten years the violet has been practically displaced by the rose in the woman's wear. Its popularity has been on the decline since the turn of the century, and violet farms have sprung up in Long Island and New Jersey within the last few years have been invaded with orders for violets.

Ten years ago a woman when dressed in violet, she wore a huge cluster of roses, extending from the waist to the knees. The room made a withered, wilted violet, a dance frequently ended their own. The violet gained renewed popular favor, and the flower itself has been more and more beautiful in color. It is its lasting quality. A fresh violet will last during an evening's dance, and its color changes and, although it is slightly, it has most wonderful chemical violet lovers have been known to wear a violet corsage in a very smart way.

All may have the violet. The street vendor, the third-rate quality of the flower for sale, while small clusters are to be had. The usual violet bouquet which the girl carries to her sweetheart, or the girl who has the circumference of a bracelet. And, in addition to the influence of the violet in the floral world, decreasing by thousands and making violet the color of the season, it has added another reason into which the up-to-date girl divides her time. She is related in verse that a young girl of her heart was horrified, thinking him to another girl as "only a violet man is the most innocuous of the flowers of the girl of the period. He is the corner man, the dinner man or the man of the hour. The violet is the newest type and he is credited with the most exquisite sensibilities, fine sentimentality that place him among the stars. Never trust a man who boasts that he is a violet," said a club girl at a recent dinner. "He may seem all right, but he is lacking in his make-up. First of all, he is not properly educated, for a violet man is a poor creature, for he is a man who always buys roses or chrysanthemums, and that like to make a display. They are the things and cherishes illusions. He is sure of sentiment and to have a chivalrous man. He is the very opposite of the man of the hour."

MRS. MCKINLEY AS A G
OLD FRIEND TELLS OF HER AS
AT BROOKS HALL SEMINAR

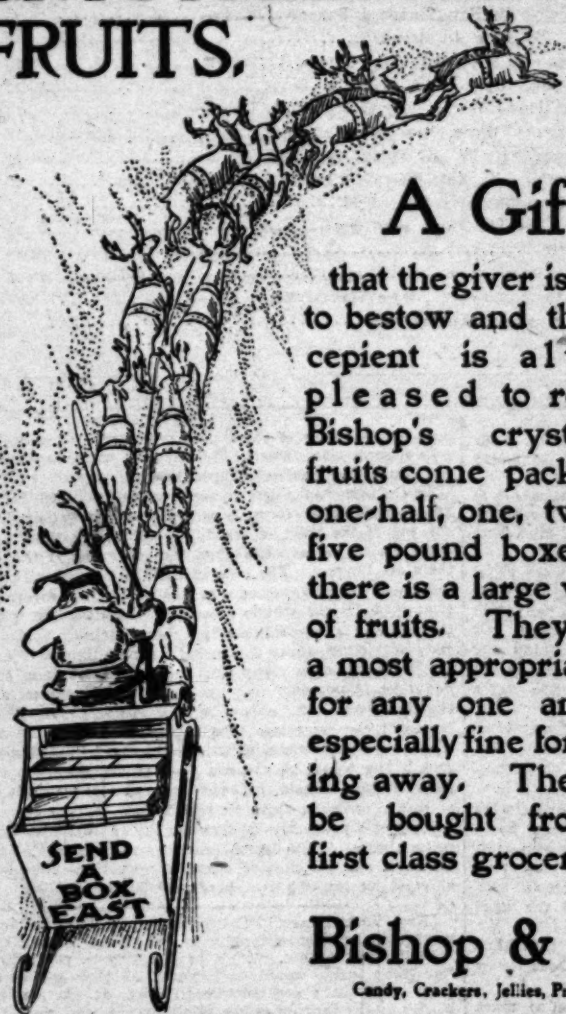
[St. Louis Republic:] It is thirty years ago that this city has seen Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley, who was then Miss Mary Gavin, a trusted employee of the principal of the seminary. Mrs. McKinley is so delighted that Mrs. McKinley is the "first lady of the land" that she is coming to Washington to personally extend her welcome. Her only fear is that "the dear young lady" would be forgotten her. For her part, she has very much to say for Mrs. McKinley in her bearing—she is a very fine woman, and everybody liked Miss McKinley at Brooks Hall Seminary, "but of course none of us ever thought of her as a President's wife and would not have thought of that."

She was the dearest girl in the world, and I was a member, but if I had been given the chance I would be the first lady of the land. I would have been chosen before her, but I would not have thought of that if I had not been so sure that she was exactly suited to the position.

that they are seriously in sympathy with the O.R.T. strikers is superlatively absurd."

Yardmaster Thomas Peters of Newton, in speaking with an Associa-

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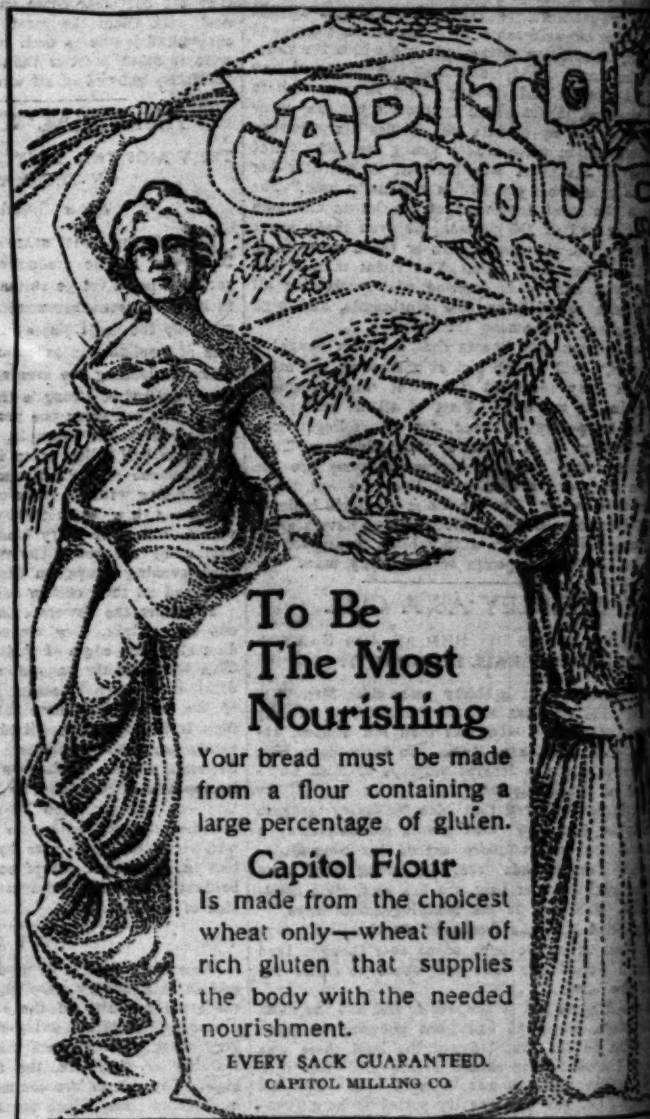
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